



COVID-19 VACCINE UPDATES WEBINAR - MARCH

March 31, 2021

Hosted by the Washington Department of Health

Before We Start...

- All participants will be muted for the presentation.
- You may ask questions using the Q&A box, and questions will be answered at the end of the presentation.
- Continuing education is available for nurses, medical assistants, and pharmacists attending the webinar or watching the recording. If you're watching in a group setting and wish to claim CE credit, please make sure you register for the webinar as an individual and complete the evaluation separately.
- You can find a copy of the slides and more information on our webinar page here:
www.doh.wa.gov/YouandYourFamily/Immunization/ImmunizationNews/ImmunizationTraining/COVID19VaccineUpdatesWebinarMarch

Presenters

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Medical Director of Preventive Care

Kaiser Permanente

Continuing Education Disclosure

- The planners and speakers of this activity have no relevant financial relationships with any commercial interests pertaining to this activity.
- Information about obtaining CEs will be available at the end of this webinar.

Continuing Education

- This continuing nursing education activity was approved by the Montana Nurses Association, an accredited approver with distinction by the American Nurses Credentialing Center's Commission on Accreditation. Upon successful completion of this activity, 1.0 contact hours will be awarded.
- This program has been granted prior approval by the American Association of Medical assistants (AAMA) for 1.0 administrative continuing education unit.
- This training was approved by the Washington State Pharmacy Quality Assurance Commission (PQAC) for pharmacist education. Upon successful completion of this activity, 1.0 credit hour of continuing education will be awarded.



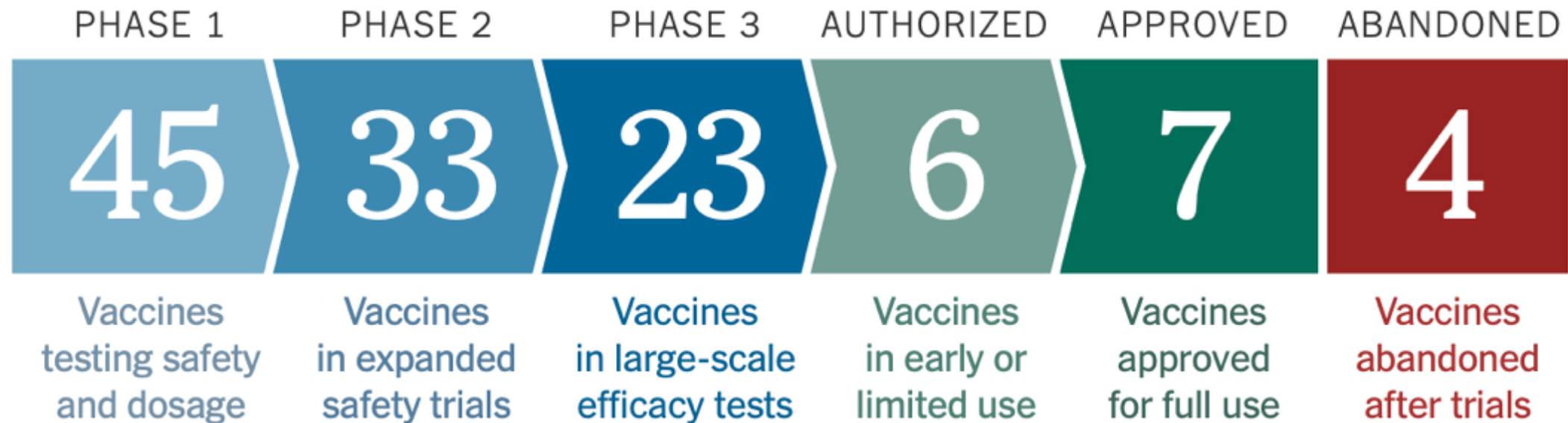
CURRENT AND UPCOMING COVID-19 VACCINES SAFETY AND EFFECTIVENESS DATA

DR. MARCUSE

OUTLINE

1. COVID-19 Vaccine Development
2. Terminology & US Authorization Process
2. mRNA Vaccines: Safety & Efficacy
3. Viral Vector & Protein Vaccines
4. Variants
5. Unknowns

COVID-19 VACCINE DEVELOPMENT WORLDWIDE

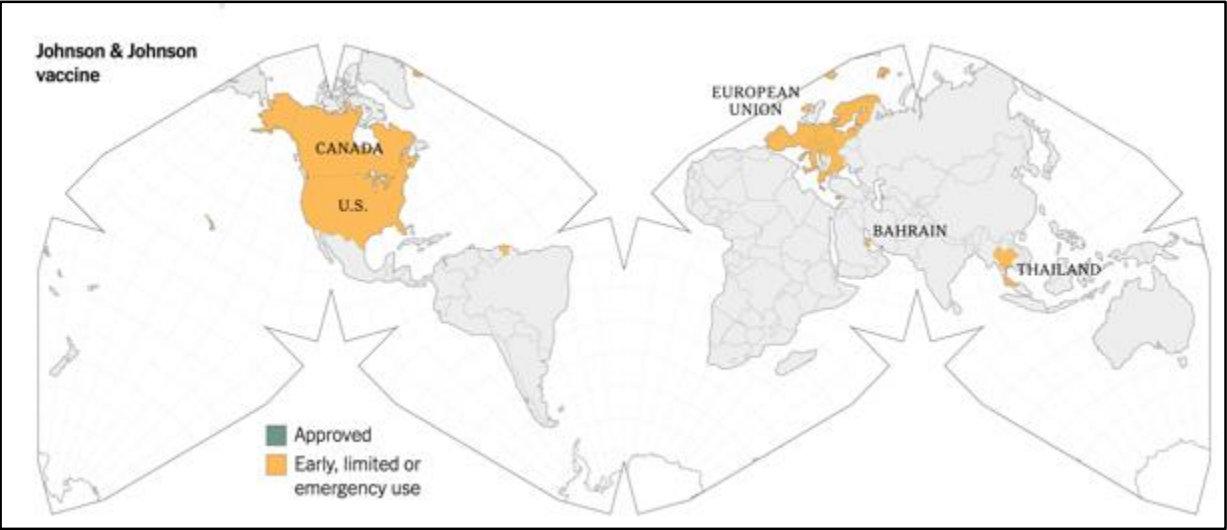


Source: *NY Times Vaccine Tracker* 3-25-2021

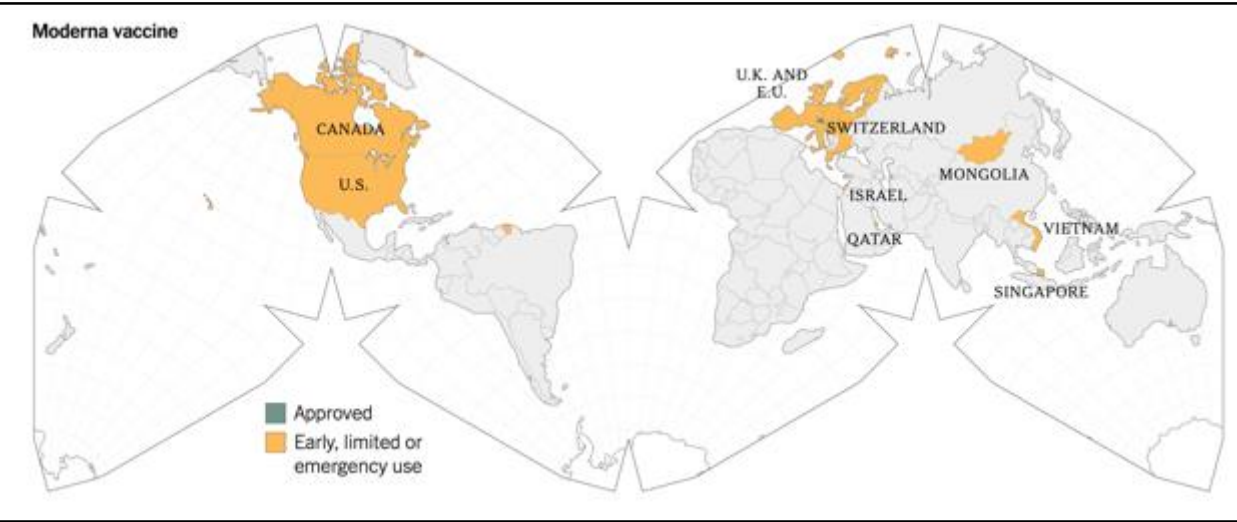
PFIZER



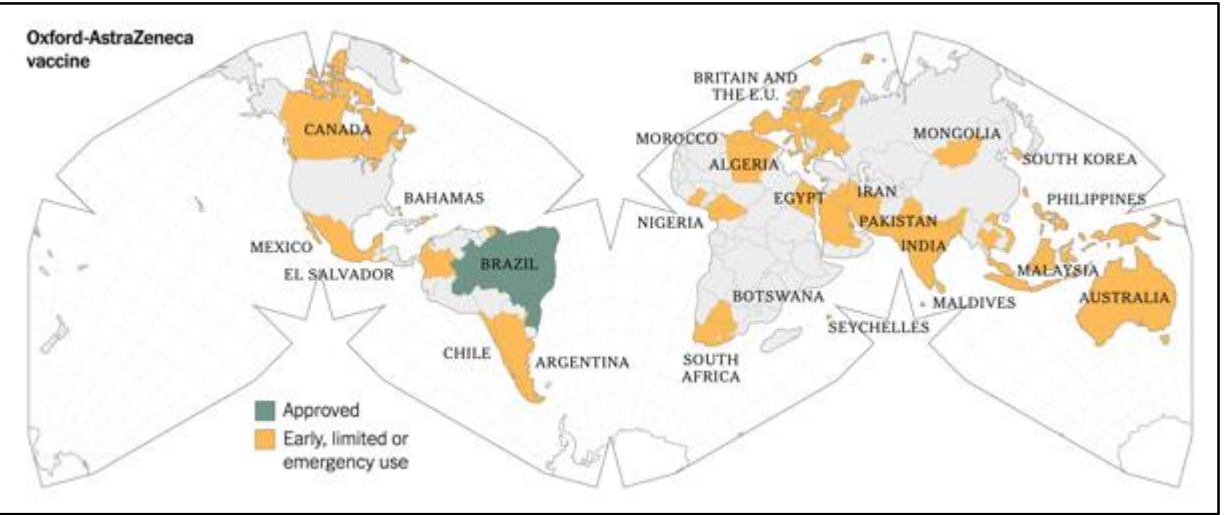
JANSSEN - JOHNSON & JOHNSON



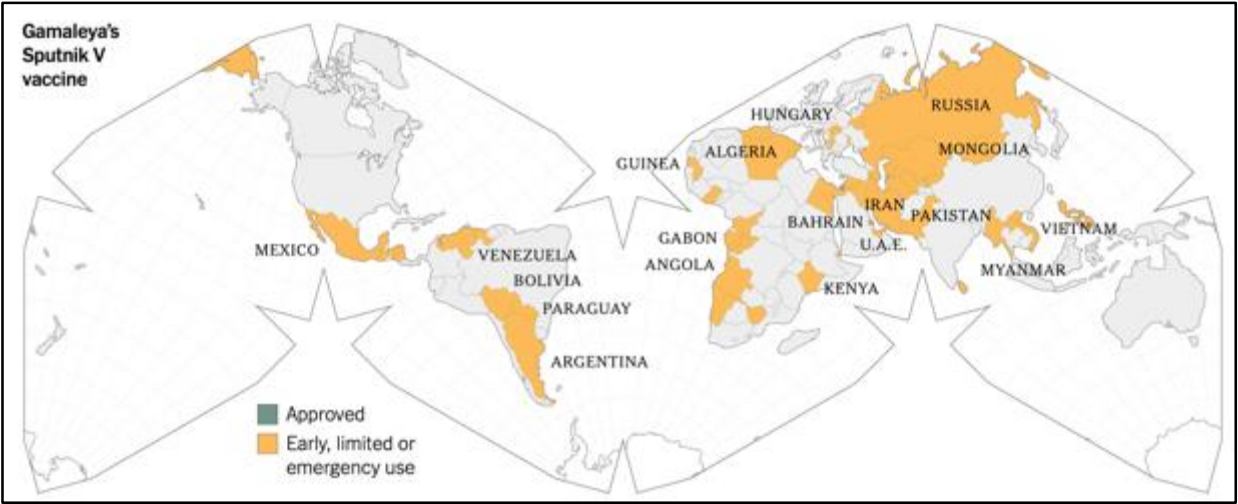
MODERNA



ASTRAZENECA



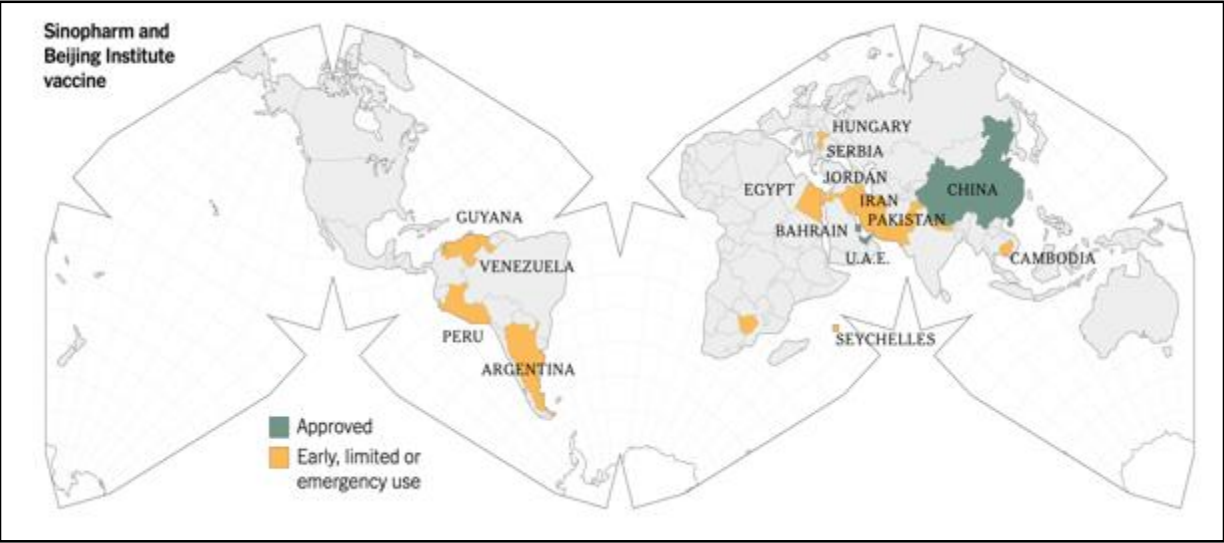
GAMALEYA SPUTNIK V



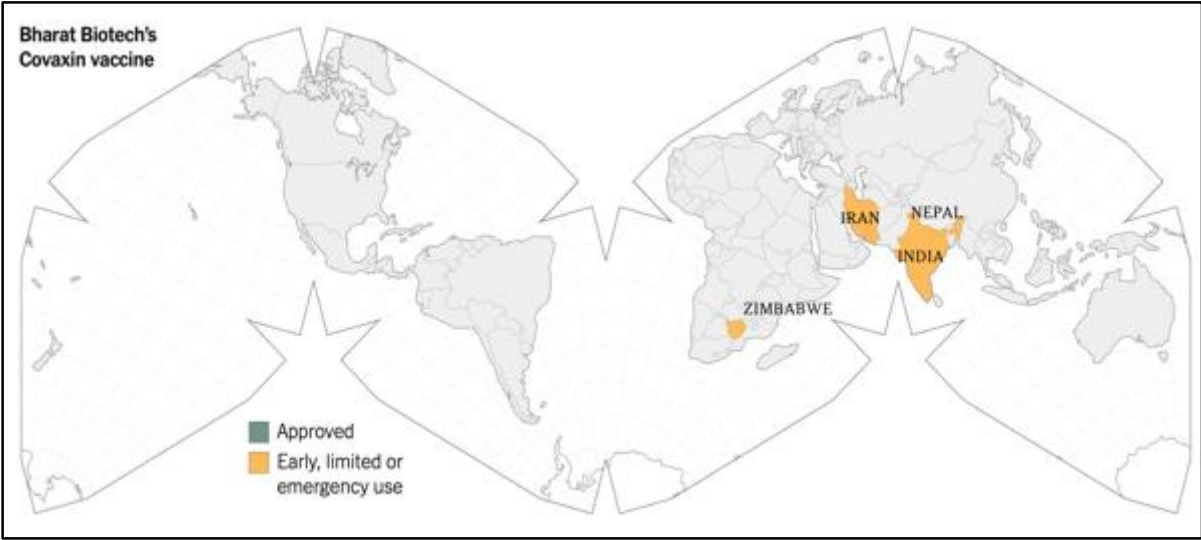
SINOVAX



SINOPHARM & BEIJING INSTITUTE



BHARAT BIOTECH COXAVIN



VACCINE RISK, SAFETY, EFFICACY & EFFECTIVENESS

Vaccine Risk:

Expected local & systemic reactions

Adverse events (AE): Non-serious & Serious (SAE*)

- Initial temporal association, analysis required to determine causality

Vaccine Safety:

Relative, not absolute: consider in the context of disease risk

- Clinical trials vs post-distribution reports

Vaccine Efficacy & Effectiveness:

Infection, mild, moderate & severe disease; hospitalization, death

Efficacy against variants; symptomatic & asymptomatic reinfection

*SAE: hospitalization, life-threatening, persistent disability, death

FEDERAL VACCINE ADVISORY COMMITTEES

VRBPAC FDA Vaccines & Related Biologic Products Advisory Committee
Licensing & authorization of vaccines, biologicals, drugs

ACIP CDC Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices
Recommendations for the use of FDA-approved vaccines

Members: *diverse expertise, vetted for COI, independent, defined terms*

Meetings: *public, agenda & presentations posted online*

WESTERN STATES VACCINE SAFETY REVIEW GROUP (WSSRG)

CA, NV, OR & WA Governors appointed WSSRG to conduct independent review of vaccine safety, efficacy, review process & recommendations

Members: *11 from CA, 2 each from NV, OR, WA; 9 are former/present members ACIP, VRBPAC, NVAC*

Meetings: *at request of state health depts, governors; reports to governors published online*

BIOLOGICAL LICENSE APPLICATION (BLA) EMERGENCY USE AUTHORIZATION (EUA)

BLA

Usual licensing process

Requires ≥ 6 mos follow-up data*

FDA *approves as safe & effective*

EUA

Allows distribution or off-label
emergency use

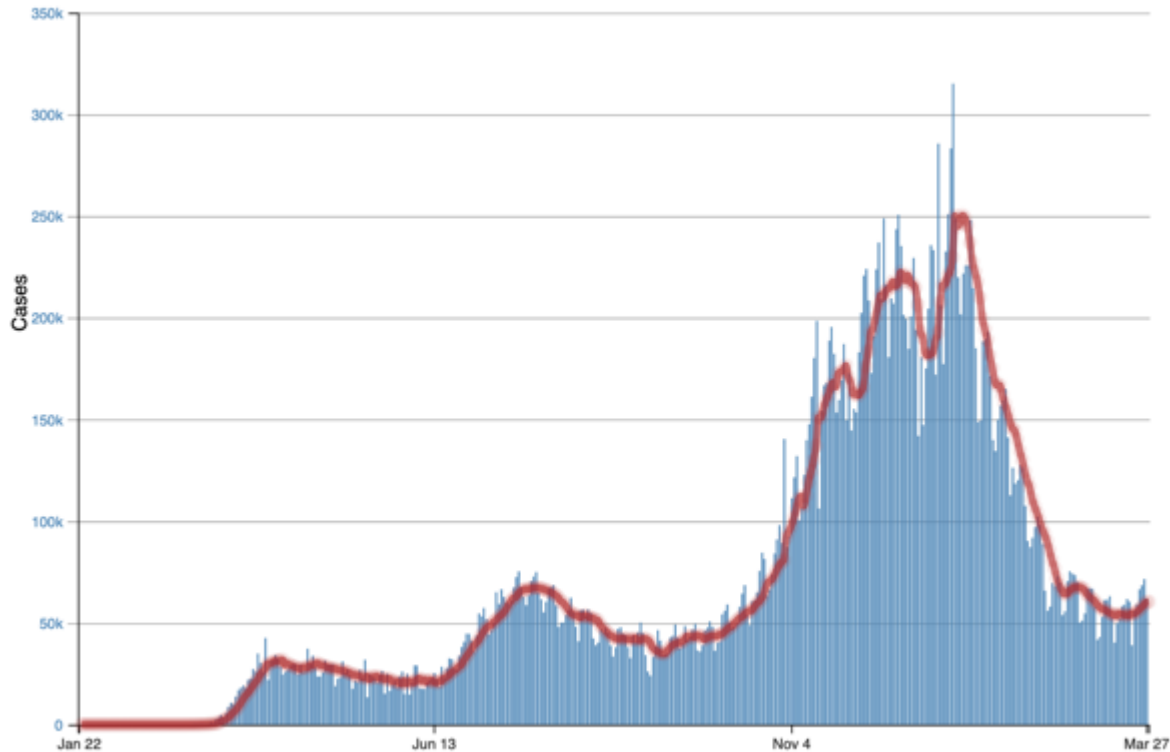
FDA *finds the benefits outweigh the
risks*

**AE associated with licensed US vaccines occurred within 8 weeks of vaccine administration*

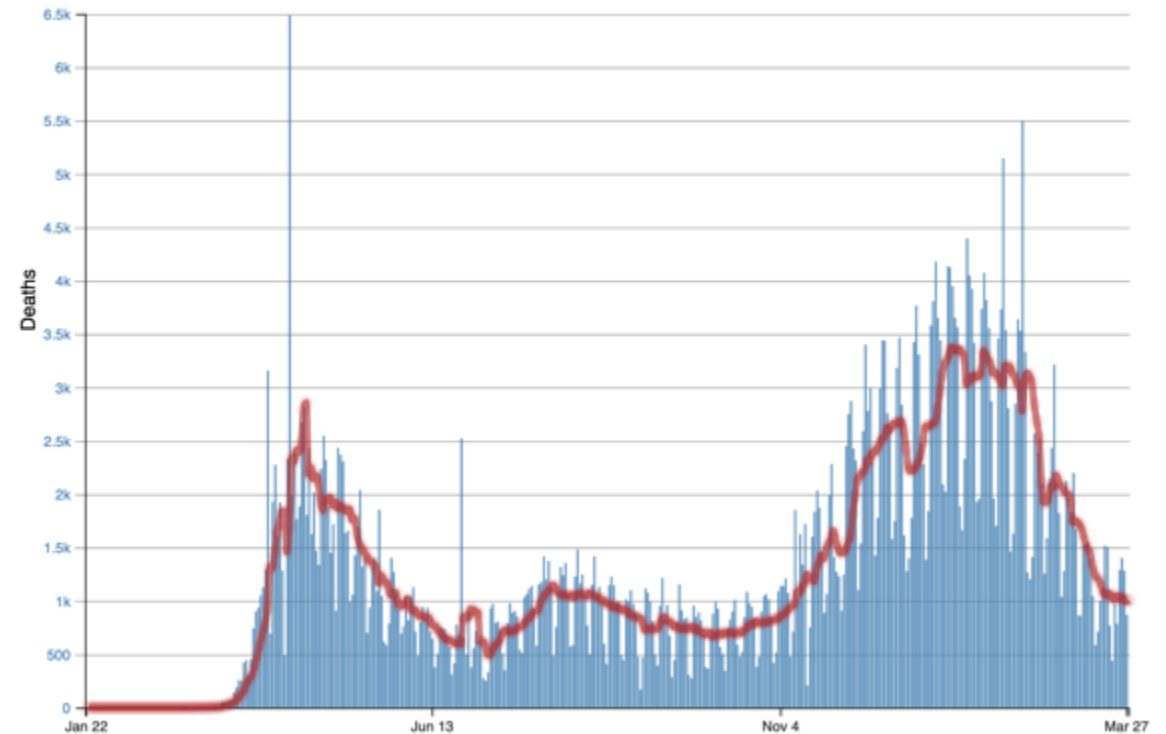
CONTINUING PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCY

COVID-19 PANDEMIC

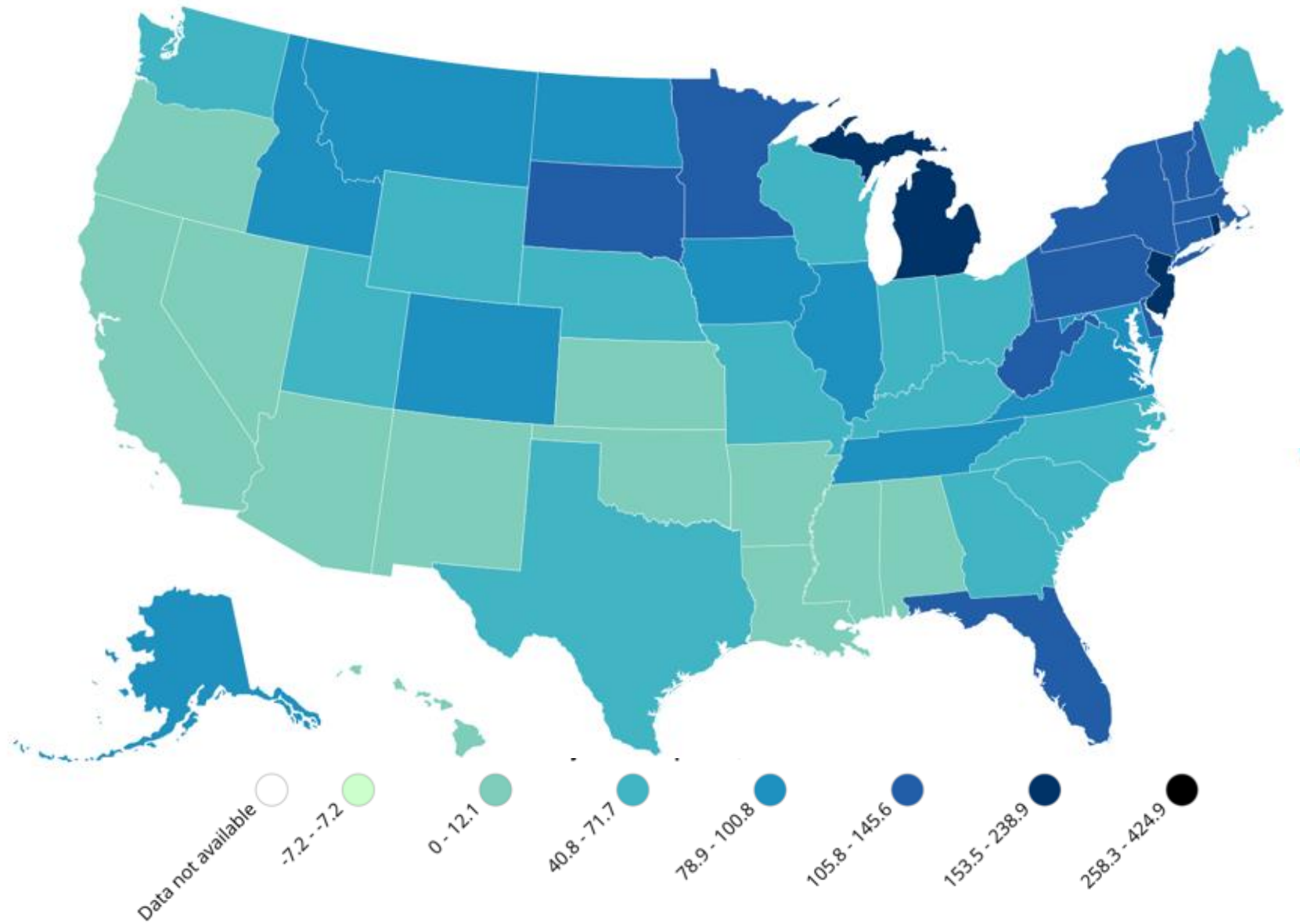
CASES reported CDC 1/22/2020 – 3/27/2021



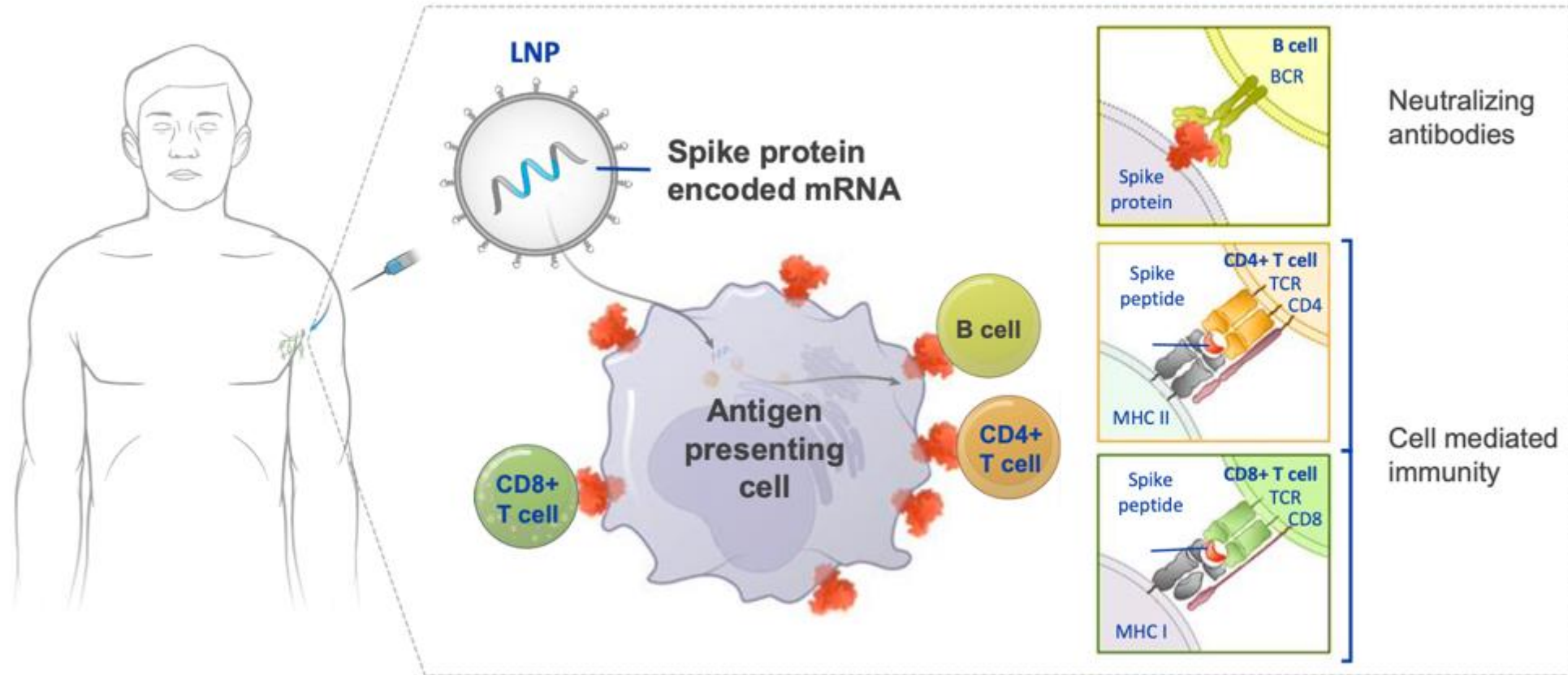
DEATHS reported CDC 1/22/2020 – 3/27/2021



US COVID-19 7-DAY CASE RATE PER 100,000 (3/28/2021)



mRNA VACCINES

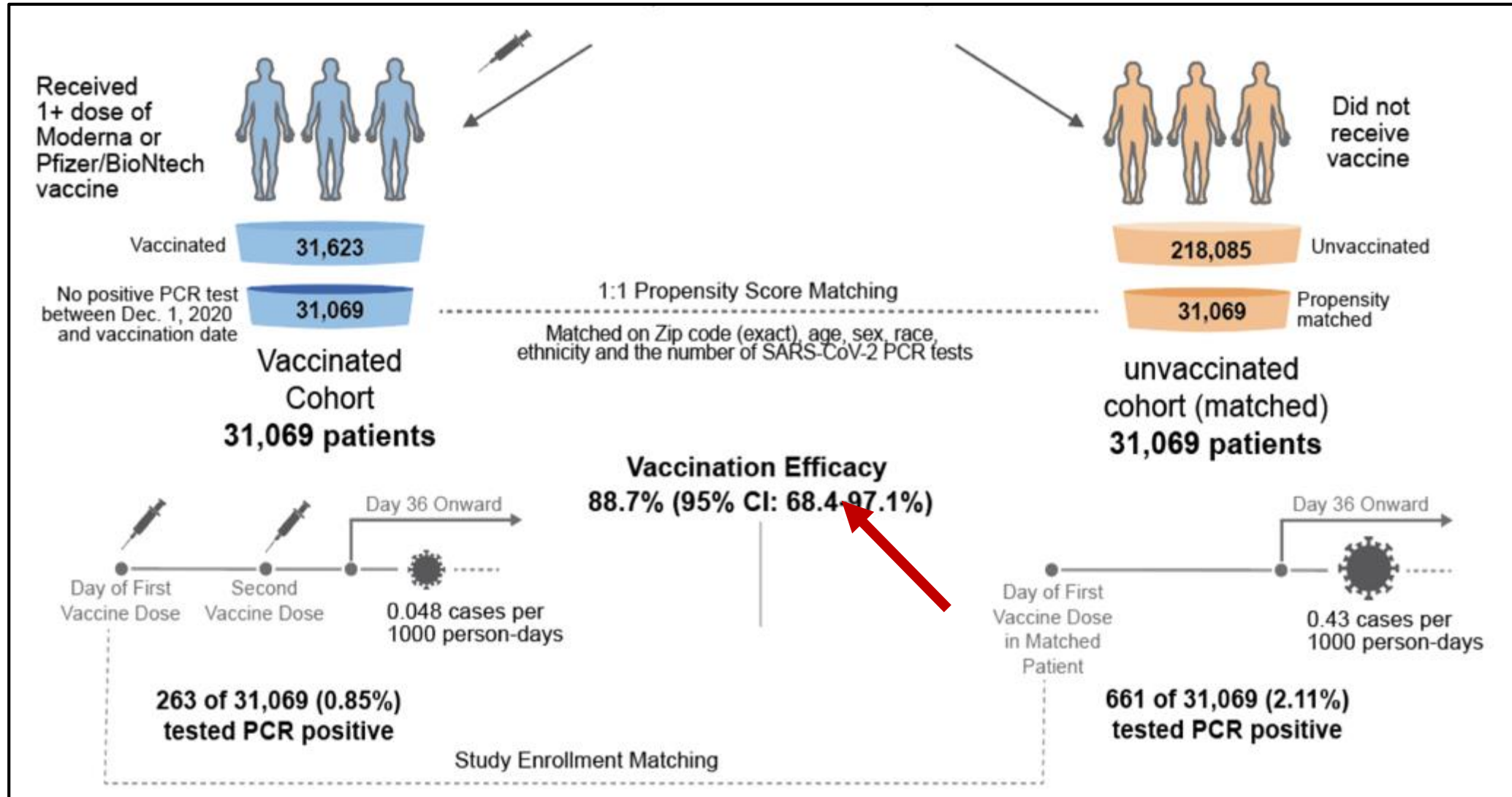


Source: <https://www.fda.gov/media/144583/download>

mRNA VACCINES

- mRNA human vaccine new, 1990s technology – Ebola, Zika, rabies, CMV
- Relatively easy to produce in large quantities, no need for eggs
- mRNA vaccines do NOT contain SARS-CoV-2 virus, cannot cause disease
- mRNA inherently unstable, breaks down rapidly
- Enters the immune cell's cytoplasm, not the nucleus, not incorporated into cell's DNA
- mRNA instructs cell to make the S protein which is displayed on the cell's surface, stimulating humoral and cellular immune responses

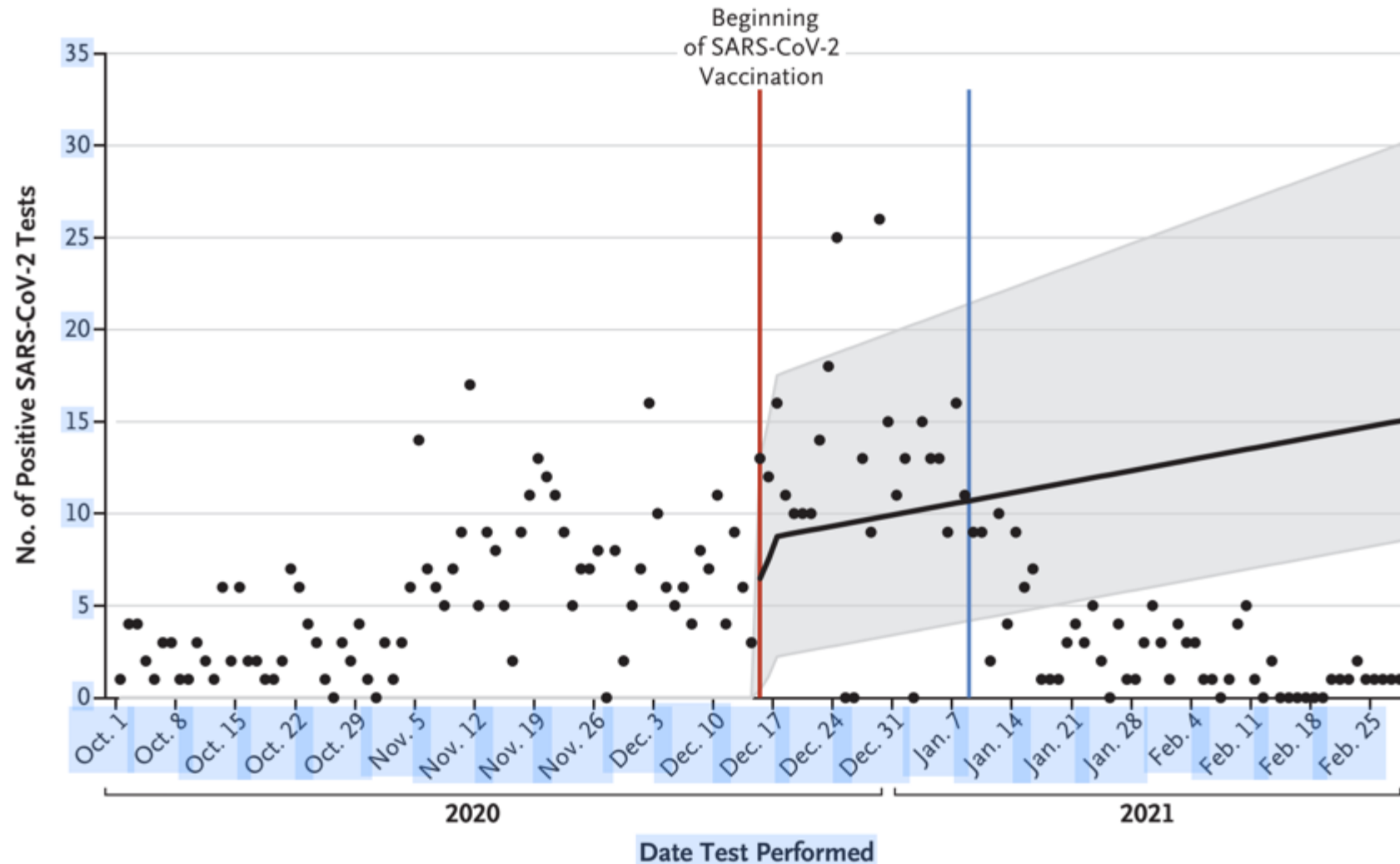
mRNA VACCINE EFFECTIVENESS – MAYO CLINIC SYSTEM



mRNA VACCINE EFFECTIVENESS – HEALTH CARE WORKERS

University of Texas Southwest NEJM 3/21/2021

B Actual and Predicted Positive SARS-CoV-2 Tests



US VACCINE SAFETY SYSTEM

		VACCINE	
		+	-
AE	+	✓	?
	-	?	?

		VACCINE	
		+	-
AE	+	✓	✓
	-	✓	✓

		VACCINE	
		+	-
AE	+	✓	?
	-	✓	?

VAERS: Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System

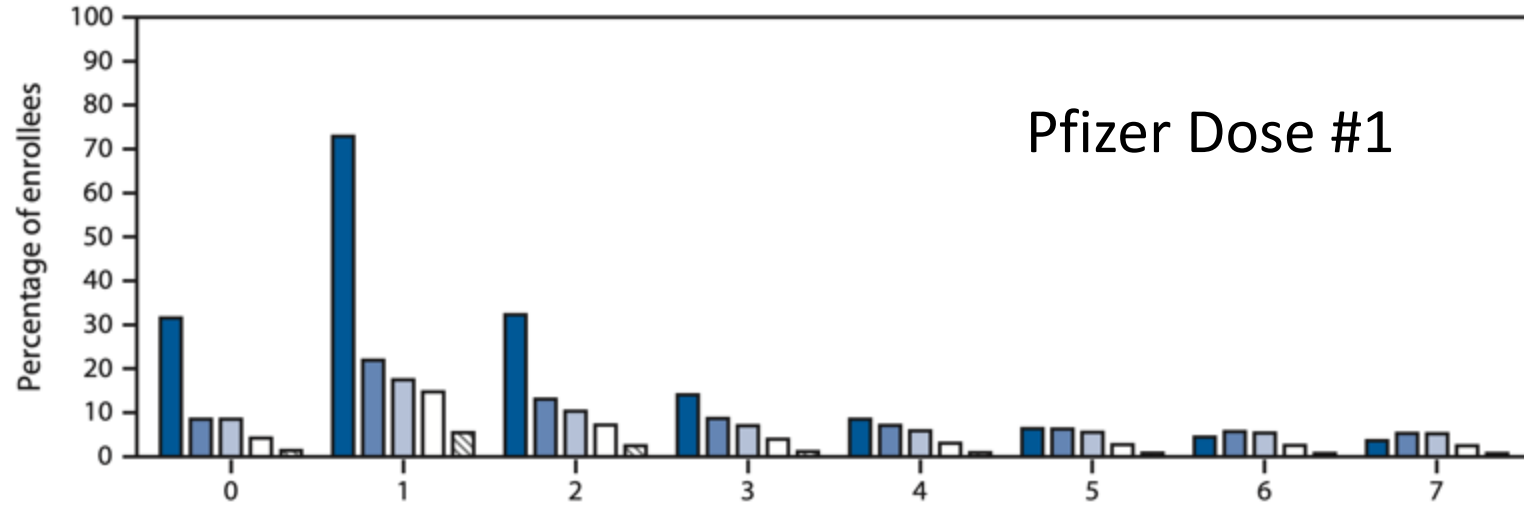
VSD: Vaccine Safety Datalink, formerly Large Linked Database

V-SAFE: Vaccine Healthchecker

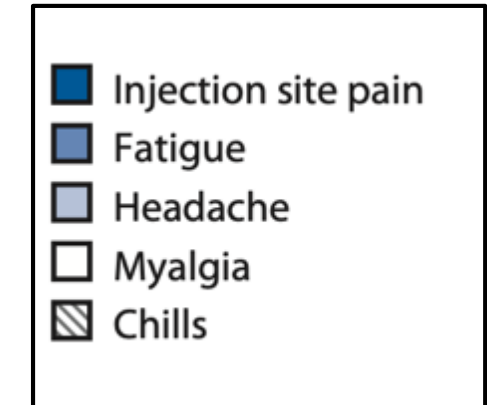
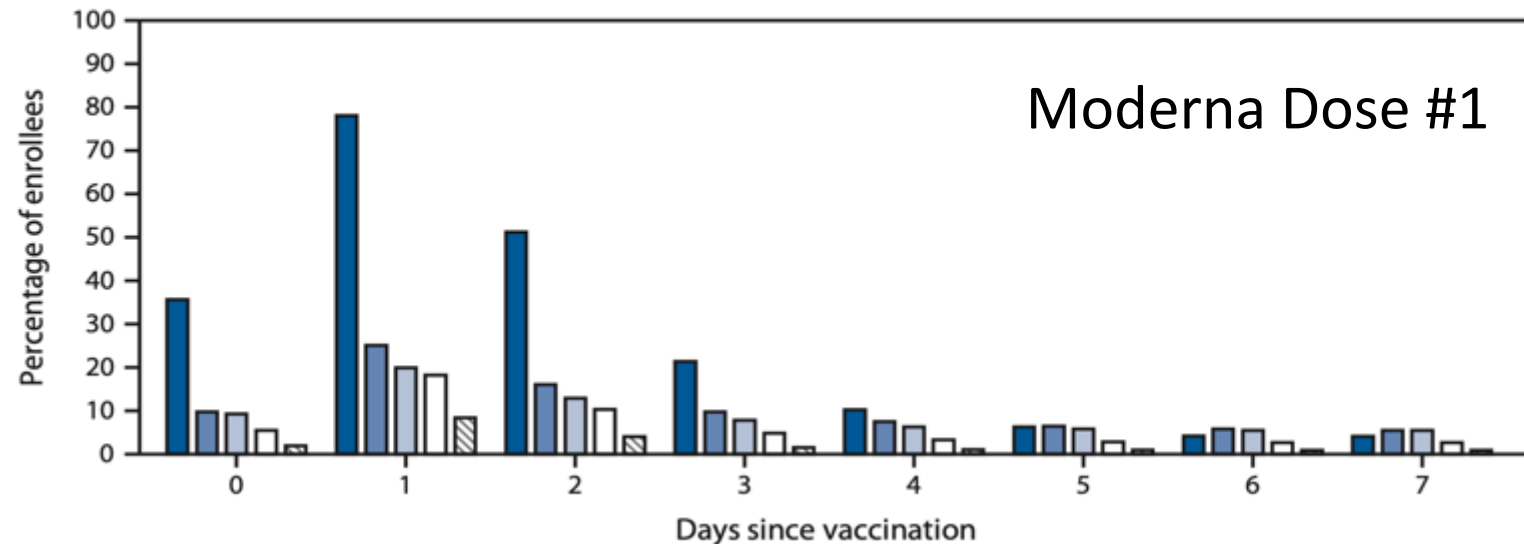
VAERS & V-SAFE REPORTS: PFIZER vs MODERNA VACCINES

12/14/2020 – 1/13/2021

A. Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 vaccine, dose 1 (N = 749,735)



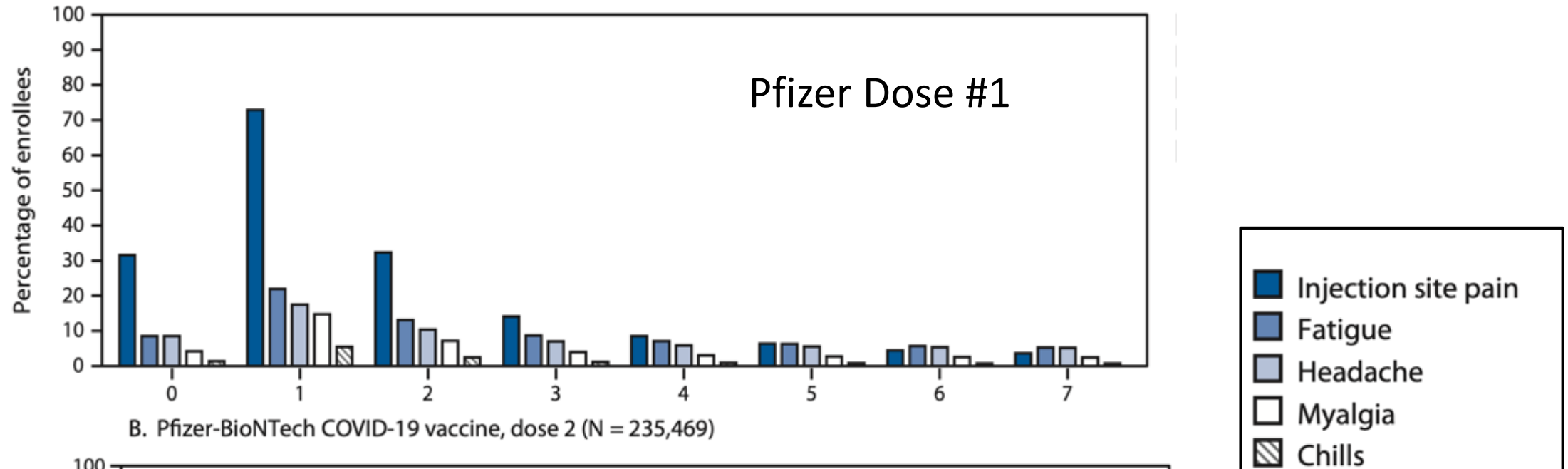
C. Moderna COVID-19 vaccine, dose 1 (N = 768,324)



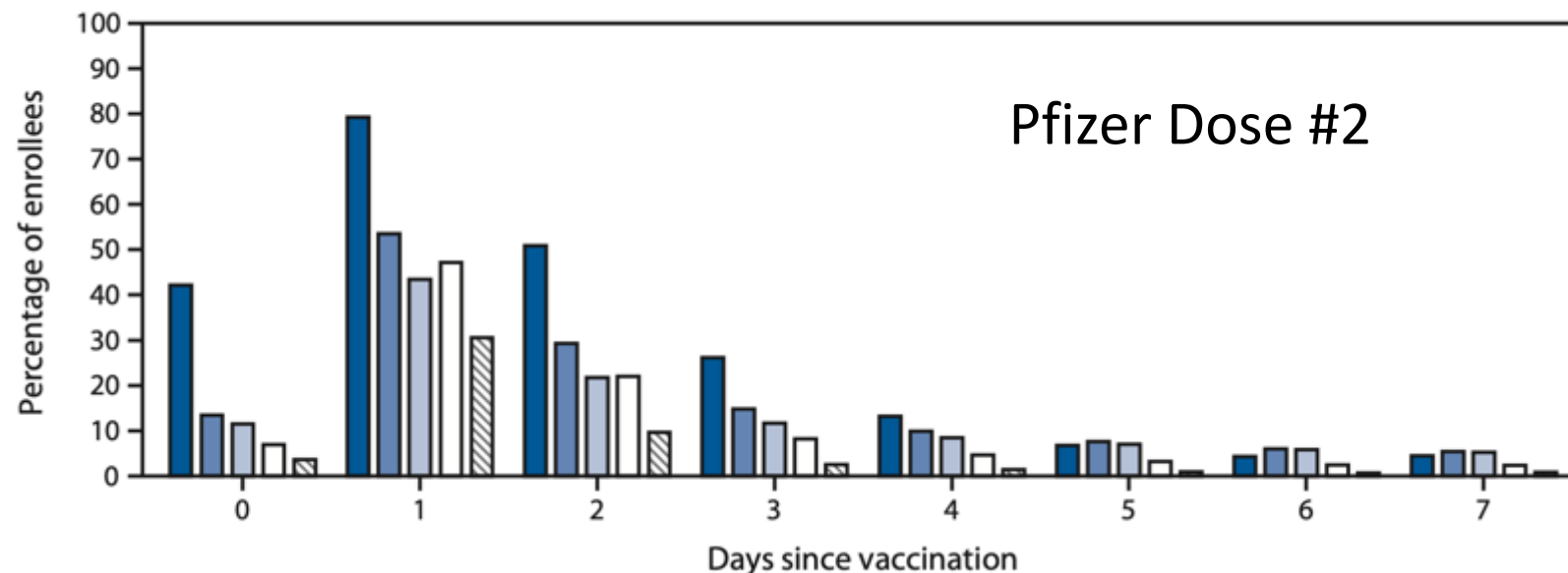
MMWR 2/19/2021: Vol 70:1-2

VAERS & V-SAFE REPORTS: PFIZER DOSE #1 vs #2

A. Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 vaccine, dose 1 (N = 749,735)



B. Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 vaccine, dose 2 (N = 235,469)

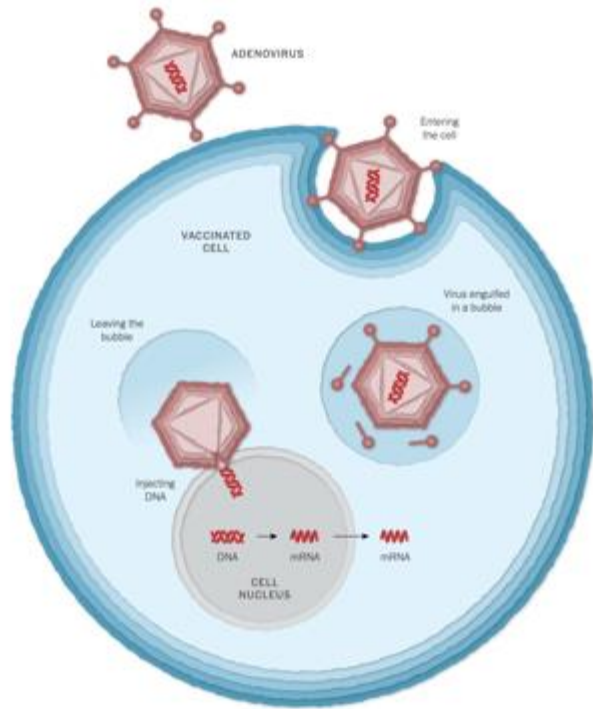


V-safe pregnancy registry outcomes of interest in COVID-19 vaccinated pregnant women as of February 18, 2021*

Outcomes	Background rates*	V-safe pregnancy registry overall
Pregnancy outcome		
Miscarriage (<20 weeks)	26%	15% [†]
Stillbirth (≥ 20 weeks)	0.6%	1%
Pregnancy complications		
Gestational diabetes	7-14%	10%
Preeclampsia or gestational hypertension [§]	10-15%	15%
Eclampsia	0.27%	0%
Intrauterine growth restriction	3-7%	1%
Neonatal		
Preterm birth	10.1%	10%
Congenital anomalies [‡]	3%	4%
Small for gestational age [^]	3-7%	4%
Neonatal death	0.38%	0%

* Sources listed on slide 33; [†] 93% of these were pregnancy losses <13 weeks of age; [§] Pre-eclampsia or gestational hypertension diagnosed during pregnancy and/or during delivery; [‡] Congenital anomalies (overall) diagnosed after delivery only; [^] Birthweight below the 10th percentile for gestational age and sex using INTERGROWTH-21st Century growth standards

VIRAL VECTOR COVID-19 VACCINES



Janssen - Johnson & Johnson

Non-replicating adenovirus 26, used in Ebola vaccine
1 dose EUA approved; 2nd dose at 57 days under study
Refrigerator-stable 3 months

Effectiveness varies among strains:

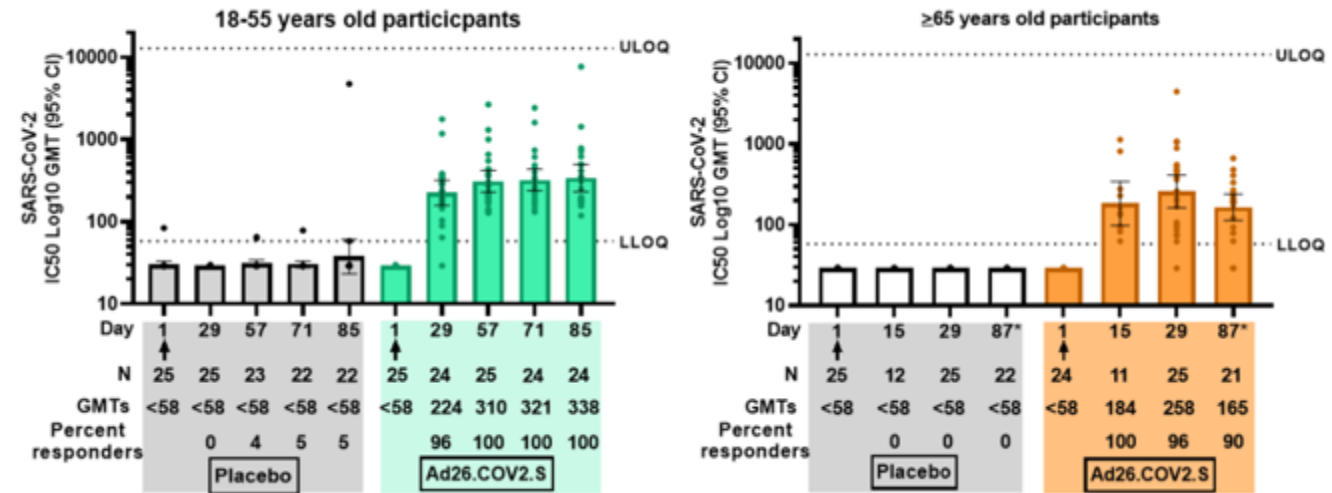
US 72%, Latin America 66%, South Africa 57%

Overall: 66% effective against *moderate-severe* disease
85% effective against *severe-critical* disease

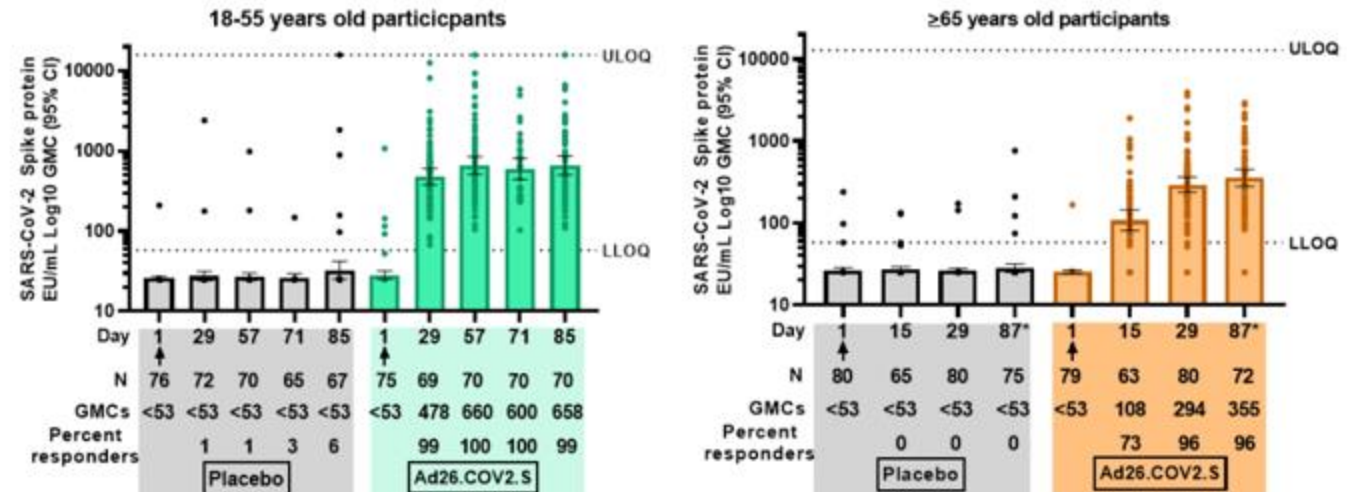
ACIP & WSVSRG analyses concluded the Janssen vaccine's efficacy is comparable to the Pfizer and Moderna vaccines

JANSSEN VACCINE: ANTIBODY RESPONSES

Neutralizing

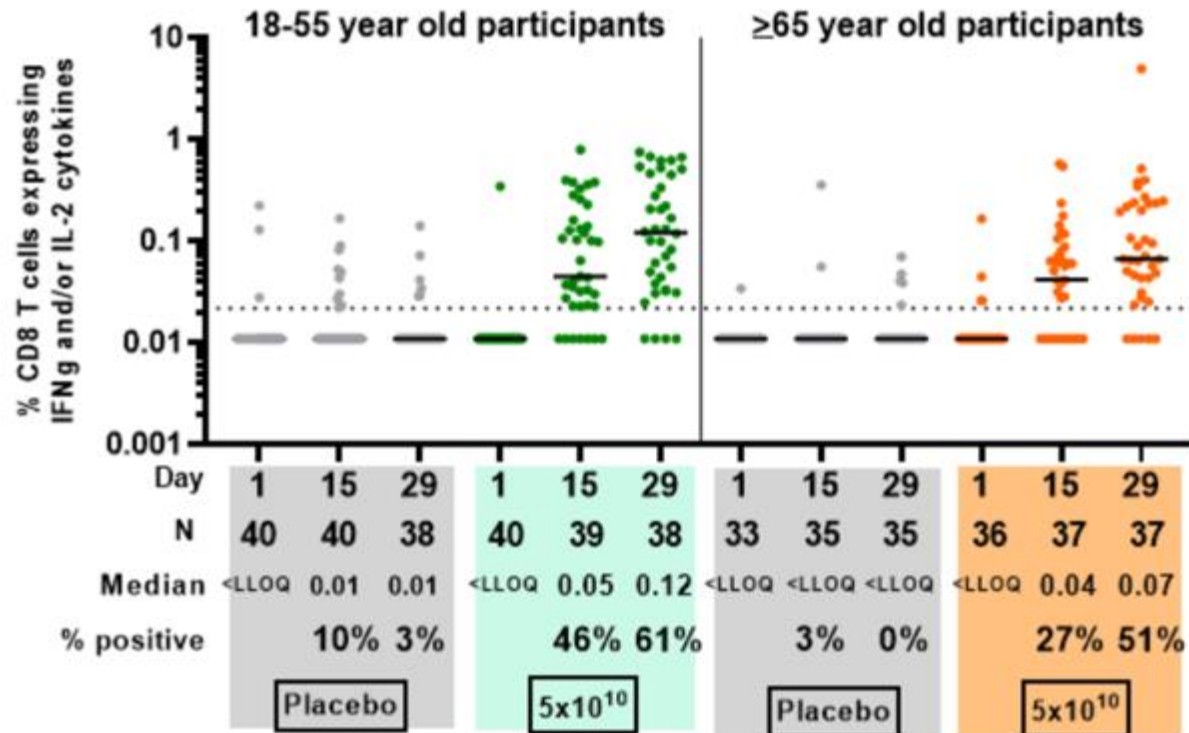


Spike Protein Binding

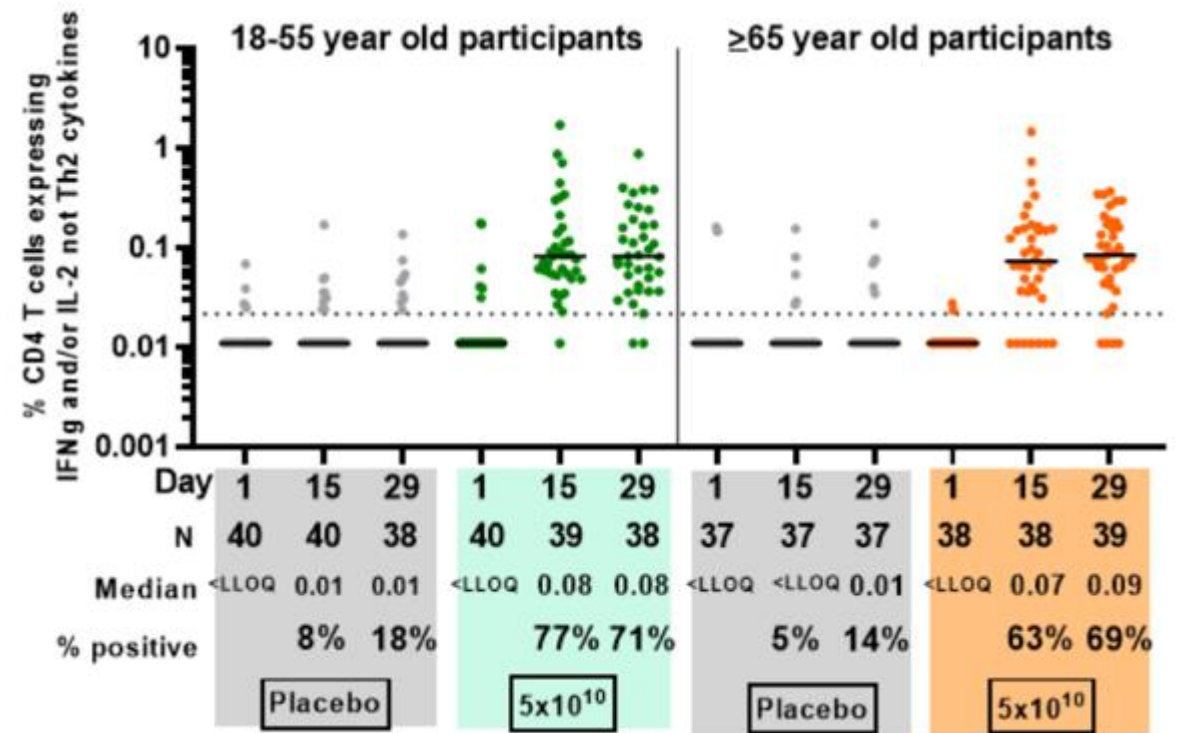


JANSSEN VACCINE: CELLULAR RESPONSES

CD 8 +

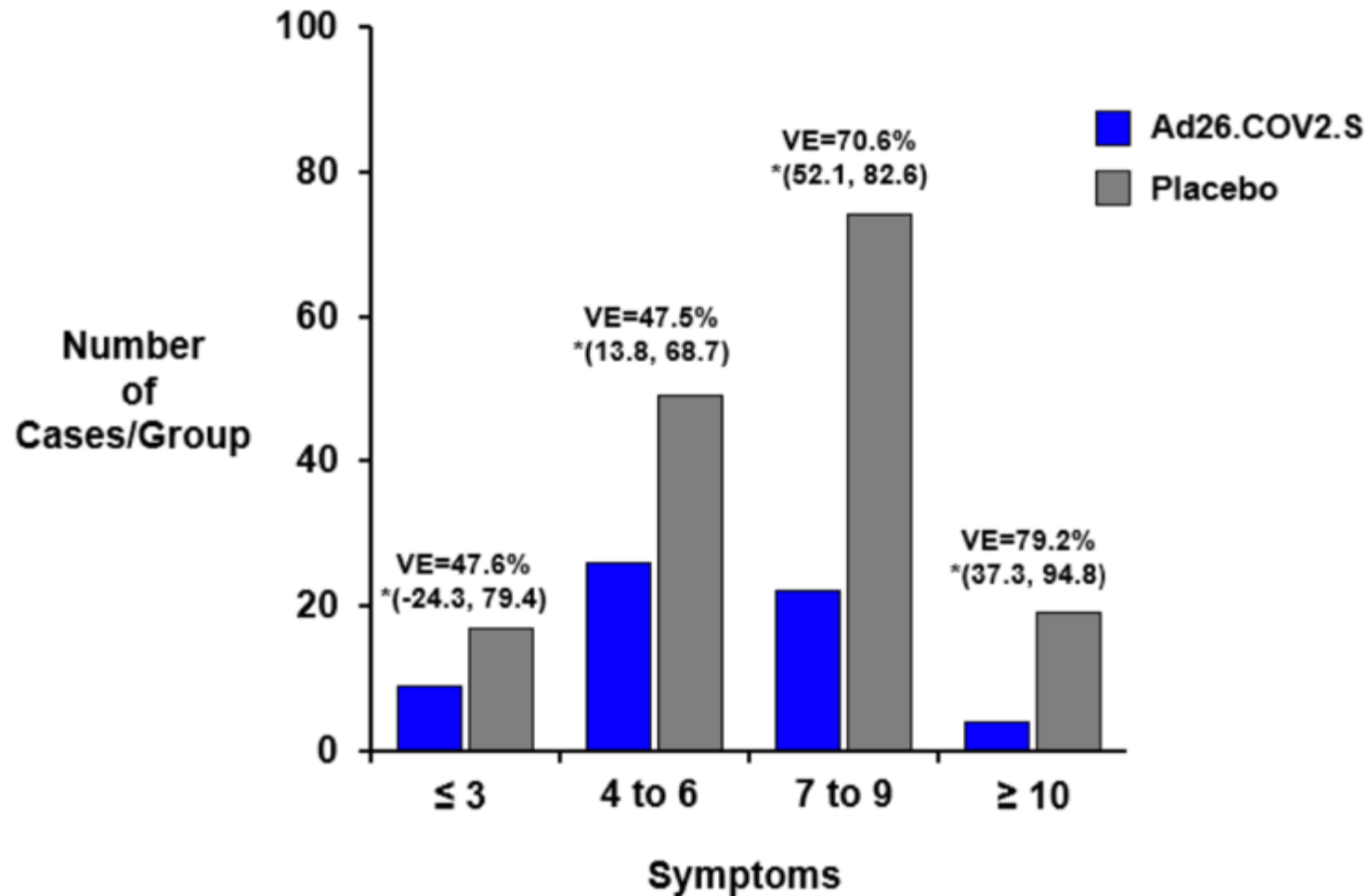


CD 4+ Th1



Source: Briefing Document Janssen Ad26.COVS.S Vaccine for the Prevention of COVID-19

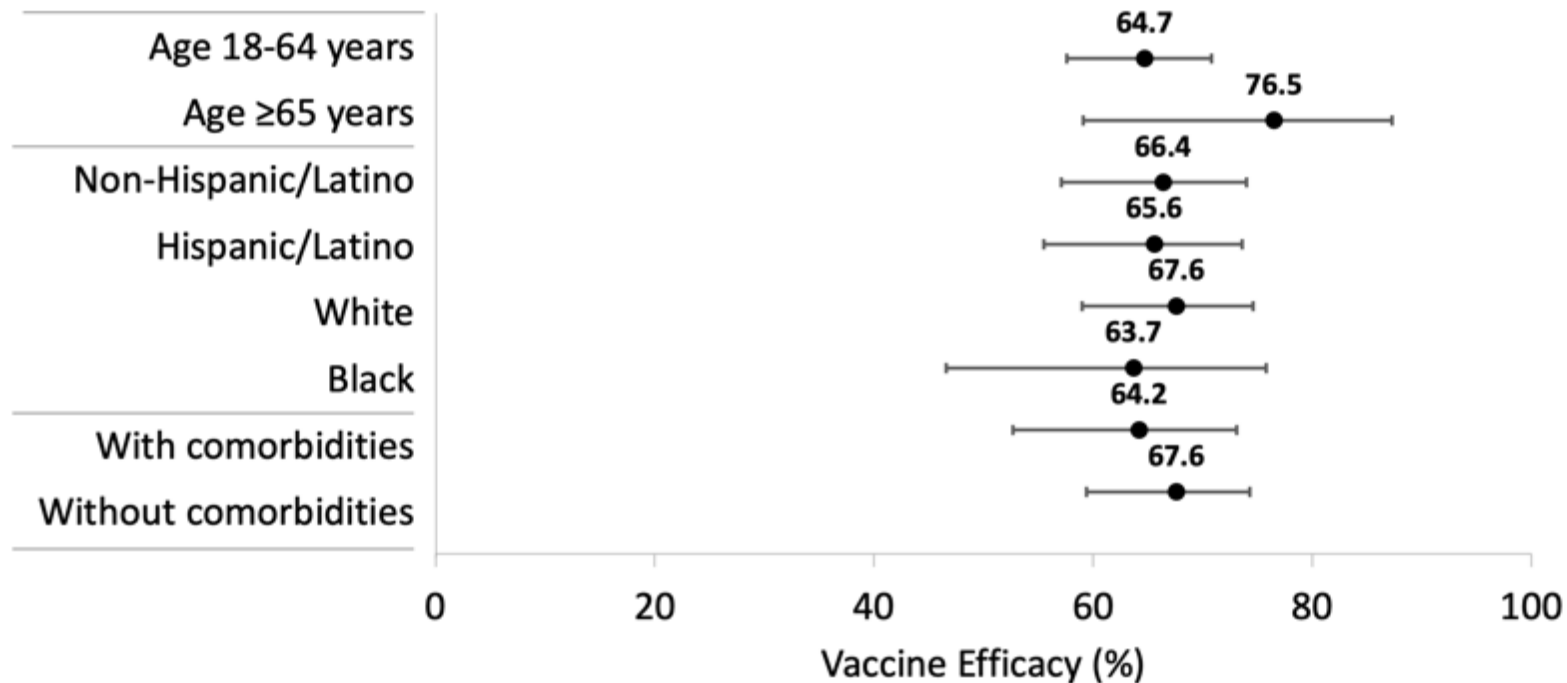
JANSSEN VACCINE: CLINICAL TRIAL EFFICACY BY NUMBER OF SYMPTOMS



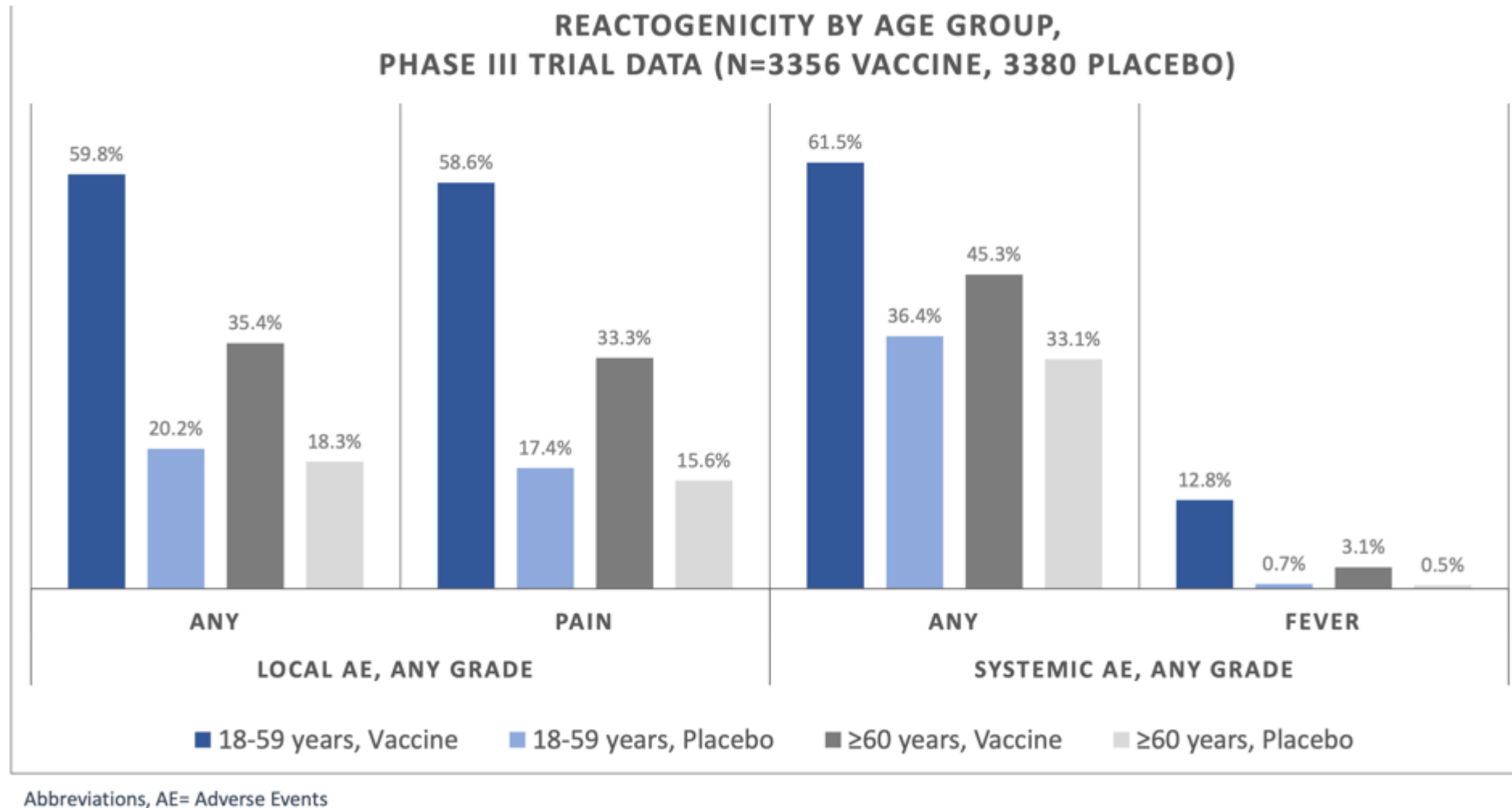
Source: Briefing Document Janssen Ad26.COV2.S Vaccine for the Prevention of COVID-19

JANSSEN VACCINE: CLINICAL TRIAL EFFICACY

Similar efficacy for across age, sex, race, and ethnicity categories, and those with underlying medical conditions at ≥ 14 days post-vaccination



JANSSEN VACCINE: CLINICAL TRIAL – SYSTEMIC & LOCAL AEs BY AGE



Source: https://emergency.cdc.gov/coca/calls/2021/callinfo_030221.asp

SUMMARY: EFFECTIVENESS PFIZER, MODERNA & JANSSEN VACCINES

- No trials compared efficacy between vaccines in the **same** study at the **same** time
 - All Phase 3 trials differed by calendar time and geography
 - Vaccines were tested against different circulating variants and in settings with different background incidence
- All authorized COVID-19 vaccines demonstrated efficacy (range 65 to 95%) against symptomatic lab-confirmed COVID-19
- All authorized COVID-19 vaccines demonstrated **high** efficacy ($\geq 89\%$) against COVID-19 severe enough to require **hospitalization**
- In the vaccine trials, **no** participants who received a COVID-19 vaccine **died** from COVID-19
 - The Moderna and Janssen trials each had COVID-19 deaths in the placebo arm

VIRAL VECTOR COVID-19 VACCINES

AstraZeneca/Oxford

Non-replicating chimpanzee adenovirus

2 doses, 4 weeks apart, refrigerator-stable

67% effective after 2 doses vs symptomatic disease

Booster effect increased if doses spaced by 12 wks
or if lower dose used for dose 1

Effectiveness varies among strains:

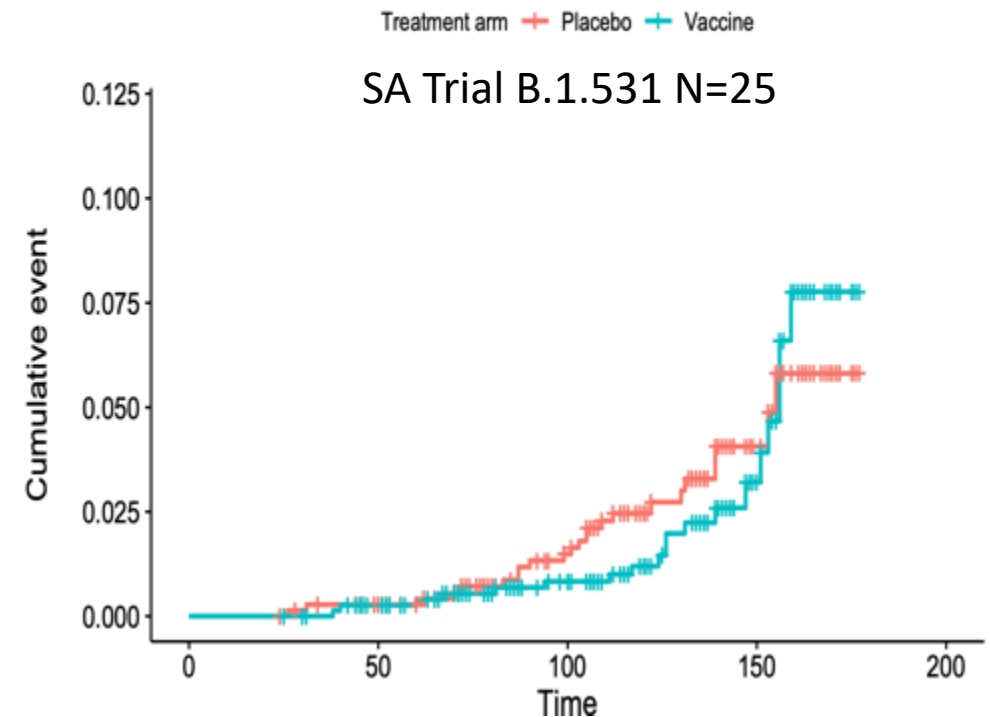
Effectiveness vs B.1.351 decreased vs all disease;
effectiveness against severe disease TBD

Distributed in Europe, South Africa, Canada

Data complexities:

Multiple clinical trials; different antigen doses;
different spacing of doses #1 & #2; now trials with
AZ for dose #1, other vaccines for dose #2

Figure 3: Kaplan-Meier plot of ChAdOx-1 nCoV19 against all-severity symptomatic Covid-19 illness following two doses versus placebo.



doi: <https://doi.org/10.1101/2021.02.10.21251247>

VIRAL VECTOR COVID-19 VACCINES

Sputnik V

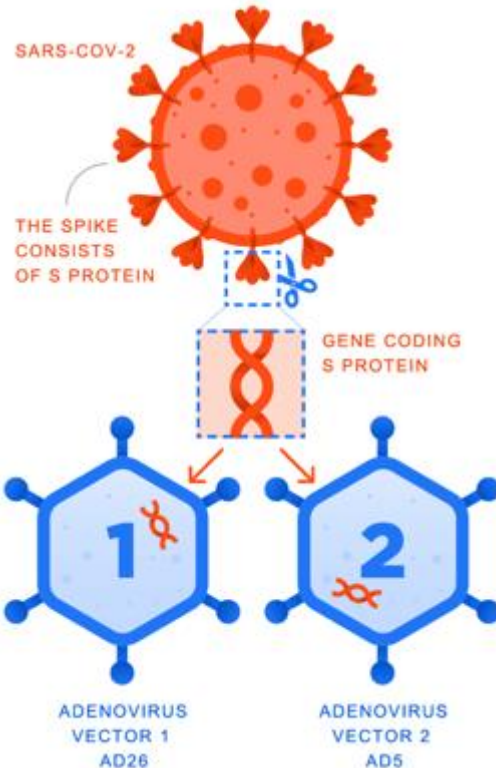
Non-replicating human
adenovirus vectors

AD 26 dose #1

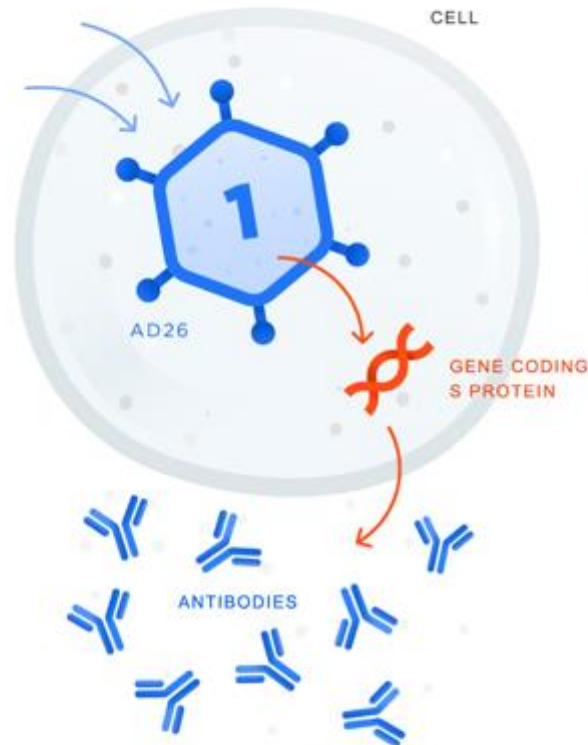
AD 5 dose #2

Refrigerator-stable

A **vector** is a virus that lacks a gene responsible for reproduction and is used to transport genetic material from another virus that is being vaccinated against into a cell. The **vector** does not pose any hazard to the body. The vaccine is based on an adenoviral vector which normally causes acute respiratory viral infections

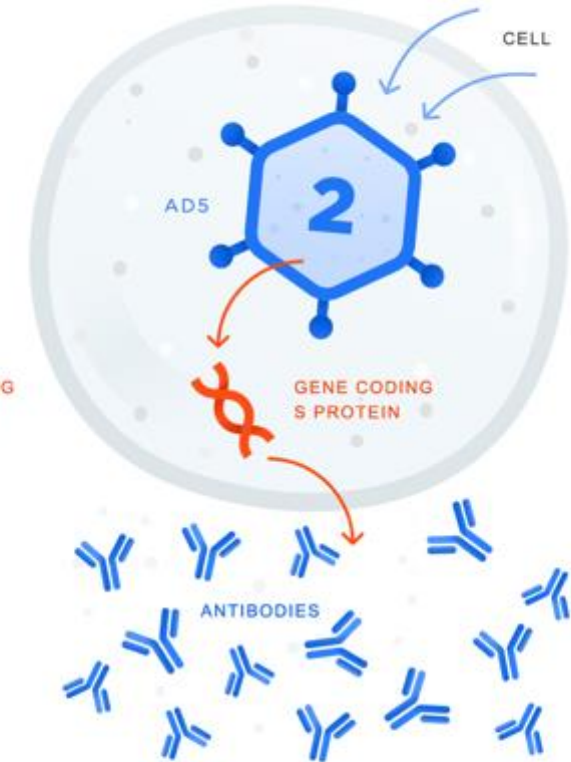


Vector with a gene coding **S protein** of coronavirus gets into a cell



The body synthesizes **S protein**, in response, the production of **immunity** begins

Repeated vaccination takes place in 21 days

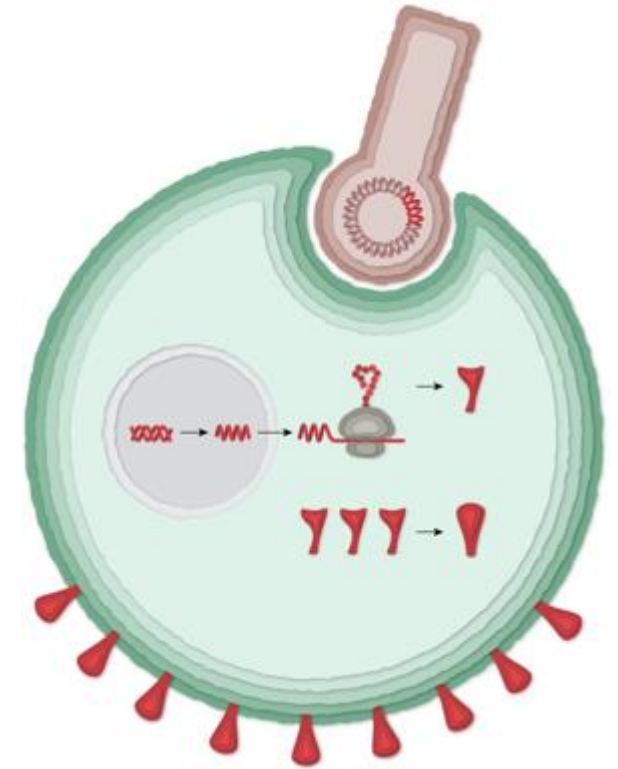


The vaccine based on another adenovirus vector unknown to the body boosts the immune response and provides for long-lasting immunity

PROTEIN COVID-19 VACCINE

Novavax & Serum Institute of India

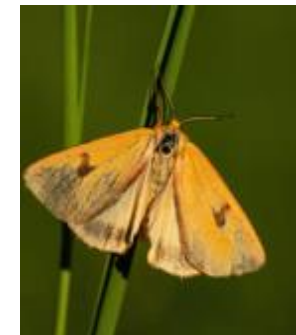
- Insect baculovirus contain DNA code for S protein used to infect moth cells
- Matrix M 1 adjuvant (saponin)*
- 2 doses, 3 weeks apart, refrigerator-stable
- Overall efficacy UK 96.4%, South Africa 55%
 - Against severe disease UK & SA: 100%



Others:

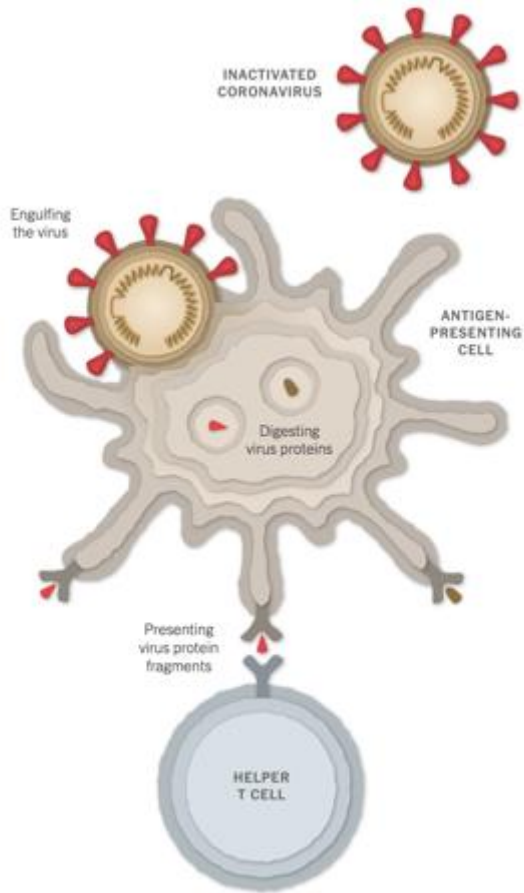
Medicago (GSK); ZF2001 (ZVSW China);

Soberna (IFV-Cuba); COVAXX (United Biomedical)



*<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0264410X16001961?via%3Dihub>

INACTIVATED VIRUS COVID-19 VACCINES



Sinopharm (China)

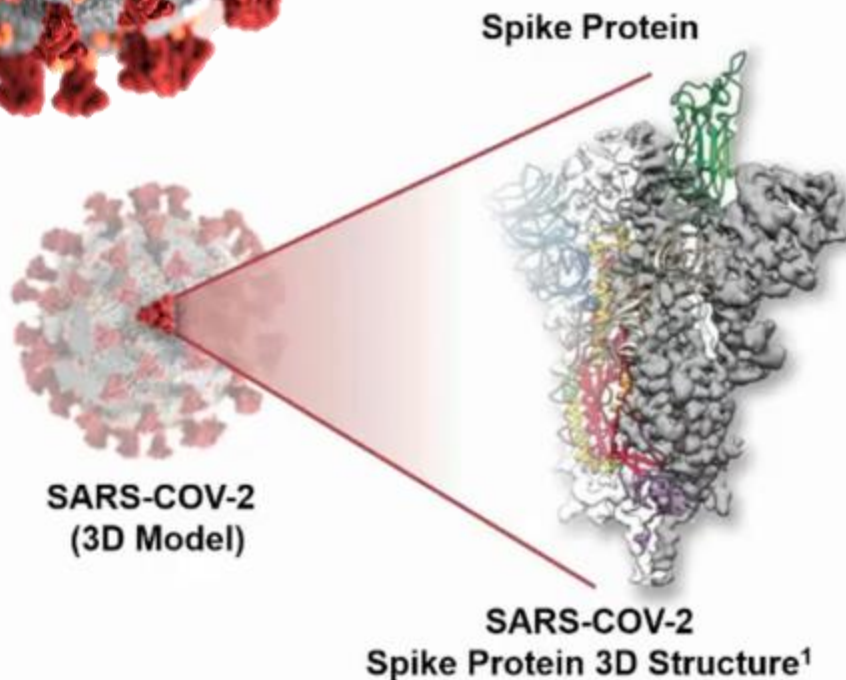
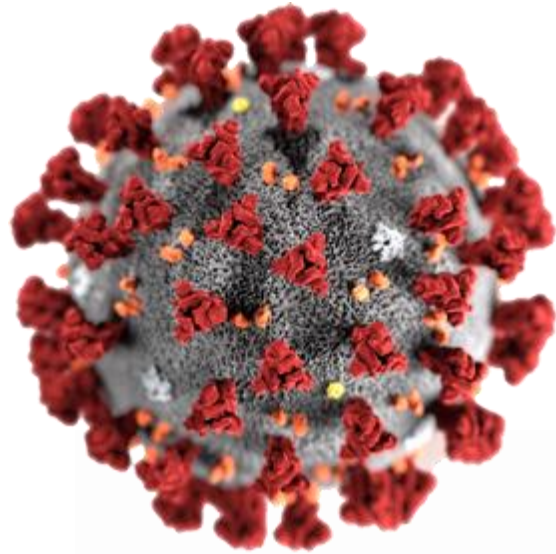
Sinovac (China)

Sinopharm-Wuhan (China)

Bharat Biotech (India)

- Various source viruses
- Various methods of viral inactivation

SARS-CoV-2 S PROTEIN & VARIANTS



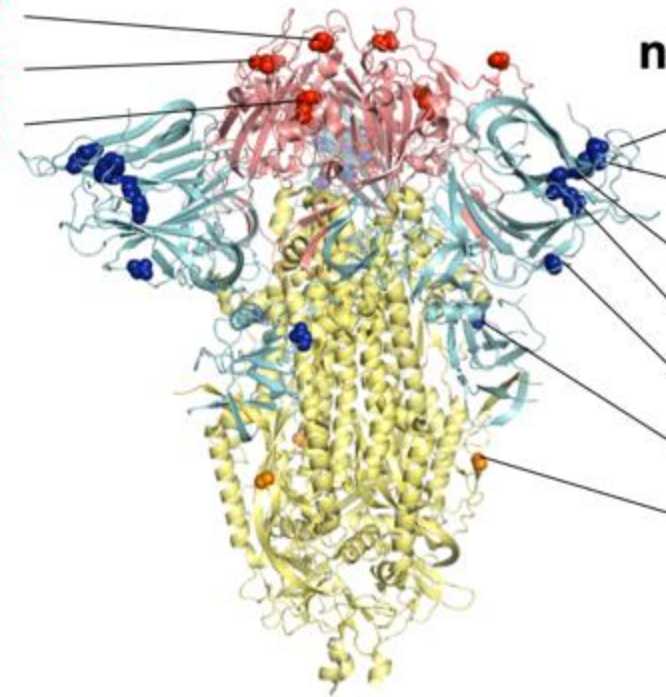
B.1.351 Variant

RBD mutations

N501Y
E484K
K417N

non-RBD mutations

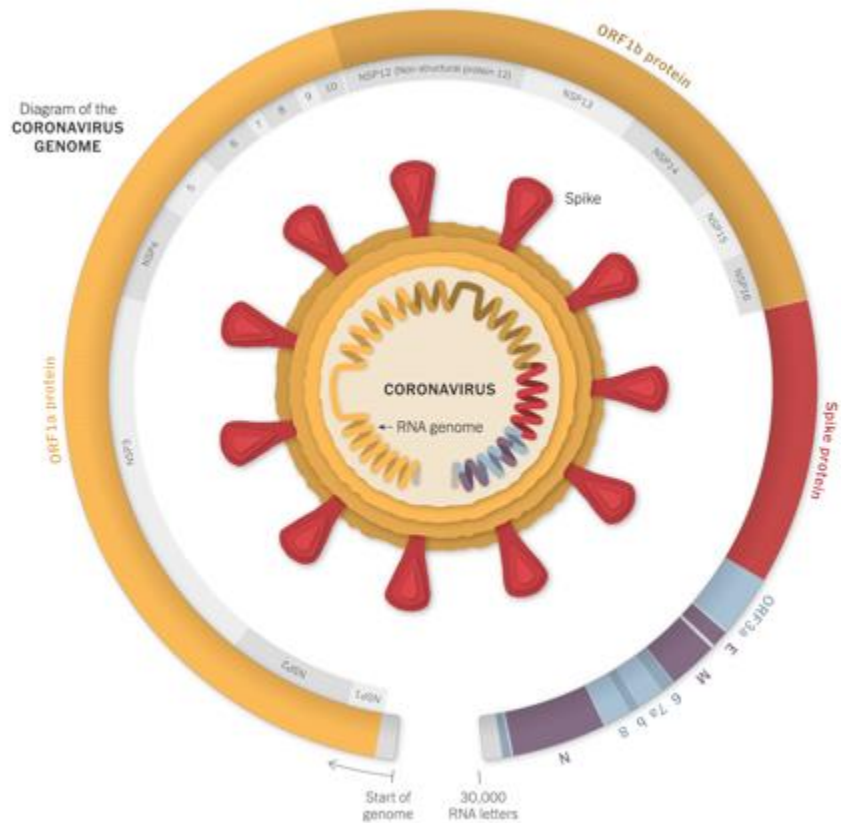
R246I (v3)
L18F (v2/v3)
 Δ L242-L244
D80A
D215G (v1/v2)
D614G
A701V



RBD – Receptor Binding Domain

SARS-CoV-2 S PROTEIN & VARIANTS

CORONAVIRUS GENOME



- Many variants: D614G, B.1.1.7 (UK), B.1.351 (SA), P.1 (Brazil), B.1.427 & B.1.429 (CA), others
- Vaccine-induced antibody neutralization varies by strain, relation to efficacy unclear
- CD8+ T-cell responses should recognize variants
- Vaccine efficacy varies between strains
- Vaccines likely protect against severe disease
- Vaccine-induced immunity exceeds immunity provided by infection with prior strains
- Variants do not affect results of diagnostic tests

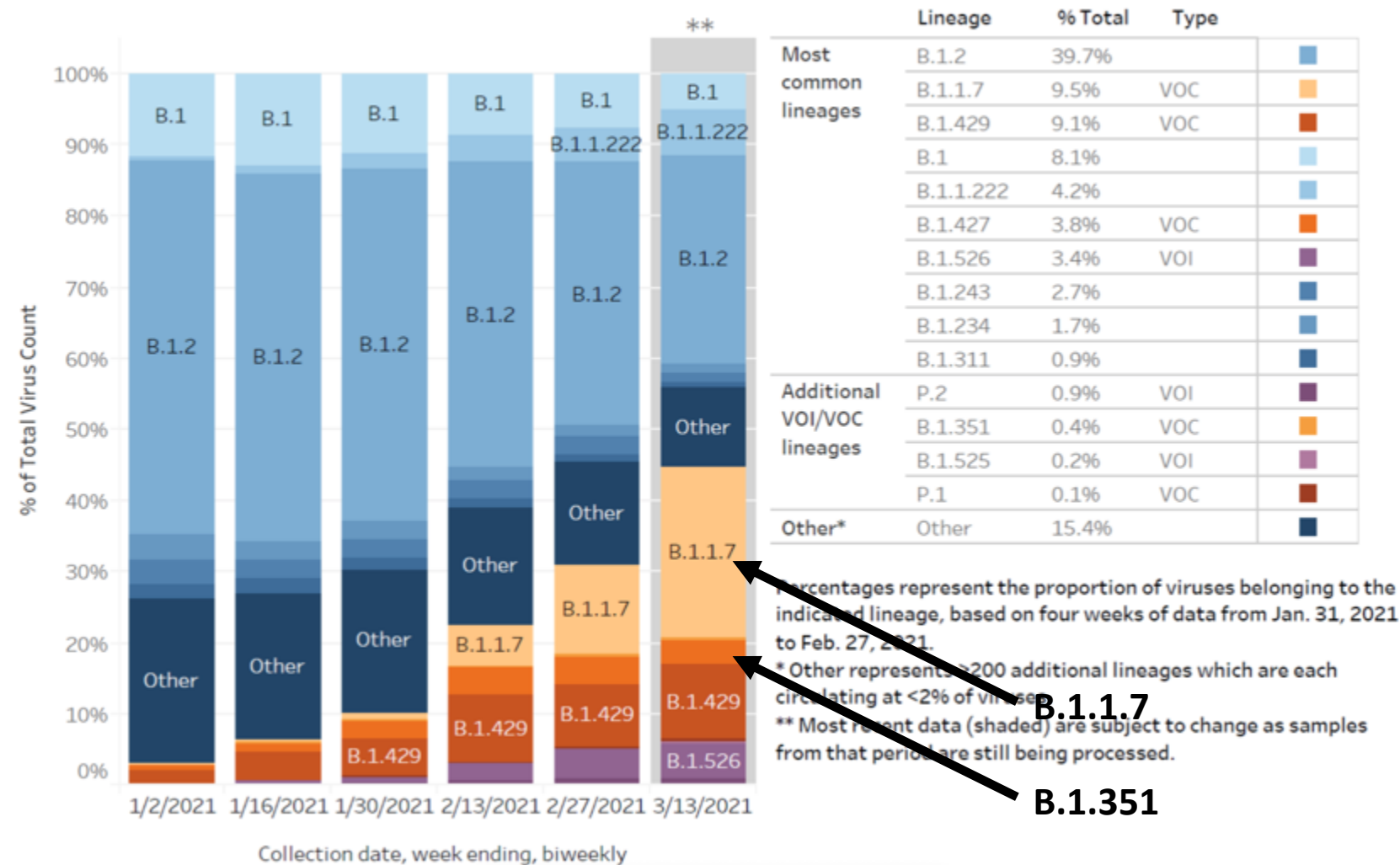
[illegible]

Vaccines effective

A circular genome map of the B.1.351 coronavirus. The outer ring represents the genome, with segments for the ORF1a protein (orange), ORF1b protein (grey), and Spike protein (red). The inner ring shows the N, S, E, G, and M genes. The central part of the map shows the B.1.351 coronavirus genome structure, including the N, S, E, G, and M genes. The map highlights several mutations in the B.1.351 lineage, including the S2F 367S-367T deletion, K1655N mutation, and mutations in the Spike protein (L18F, D80A, D215, R246, K417, E484, N501, A701V, P731L, T205I). The map also indicates the start of the genome and the 30,000 RNA letters.

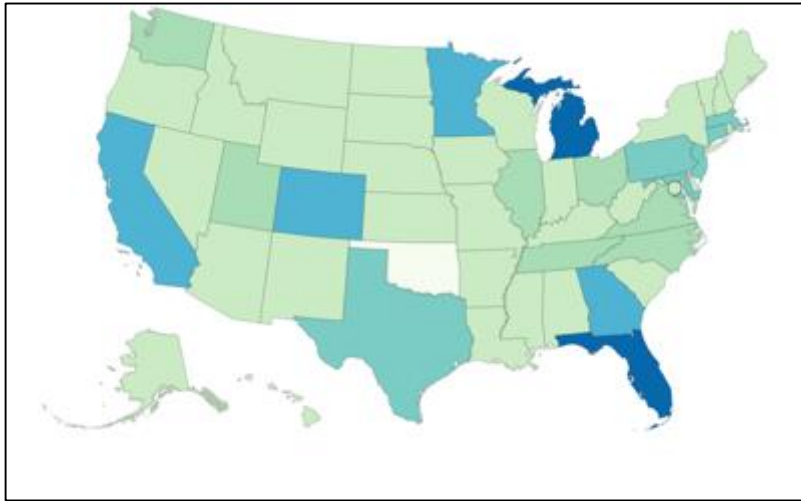
Vaccines protect against severe disease, death

SARS-CoV-2 VARIANTS CIRCULATING IN US 1/31 -2/27/2021



VARIANTS OF CONCERN US 3-28-2021

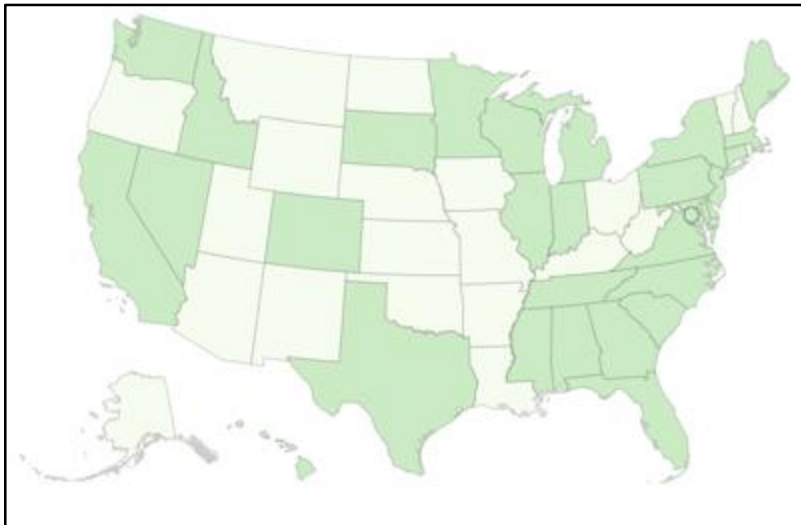
B 1.1.7



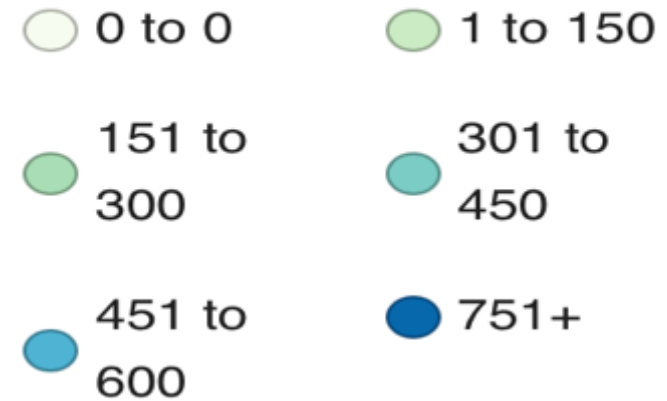
P1.1



B 1.351

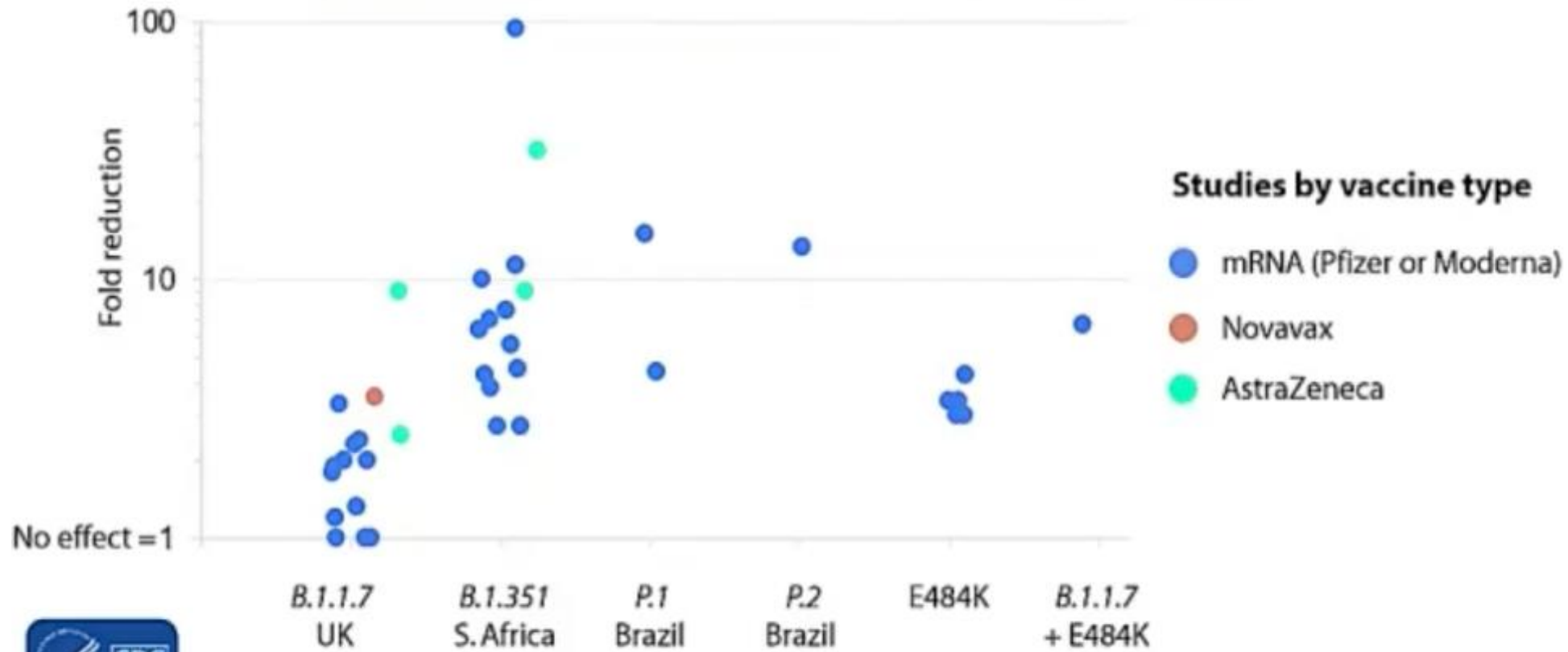


Number of Cases



SARS-CoV-2 VARIANTS

Reduced neutralization activity of vaccine sera relative to wildtype/dominant strain, by study (n=22)

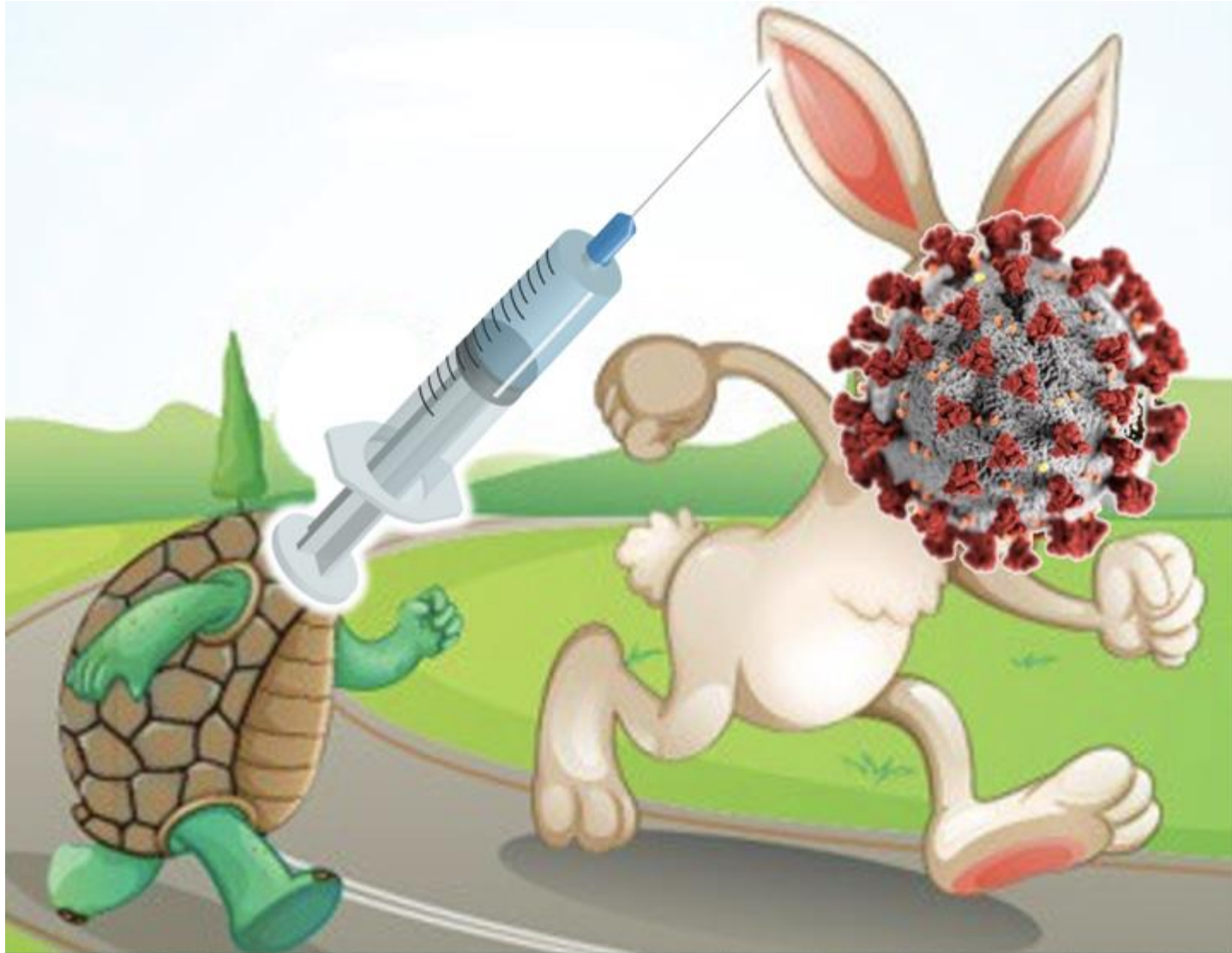


References in Appendix

Vaccine efficacy or effectiveness (VE) against variants

Vaccine	Study type	VE
Pfizer	Post-licensure	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 86% in UK (predominate B.1.1.7 circulation)*• 94% in Israel (up to 80% of cases from B.1.1.7)
Janssen	Pre-licensure	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 74% in U.S.• 66% in Brazil• 52% in S. Africa <div>73-82% for severe/critical disease in each country</div>
Novavax	Pre-licensure	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 96% against non-B.1.1.7 in UK• 86% against B.1.1.7 in UK
	Pre-licensure	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 60% in S. Africa (93% of cases from B.1.351)
AstraZeneca	Pre-licensure	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 84% against non-B.1.1.7 in UK• 75% against B.1.1.7 in UK
	Pre-licensure	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 10% against B.1.351 in South Africa

VACCINES vs VARIANTS: THE TORTOISE & THE HARE



<https://tomaspueyo.substack.com/p/variants-v-vaccines?>

COVID-19 VACCINES UNKNOWNNS

- Comparative efficacy of mRNA, viral vector vaccines, protein & inactivated vaccines
 - No head-to-head comparison studies on same populations at same time
- Effectiveness of 1 vs 2 doses of 2-dose vaccines
- Duration of immunity
- Relative importance of cellular vs humoral immunity
- Effect on Multisystem Inflammatory Syndrome in Children (MISC)
- Effectiveness & safety in children <12 years

RESOURCES

- CDC

<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/index.html>

<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/transmission/variant.html>

- WA State DOH

<https://www.doh.wa.gov/Emergencies/COVID19/DataDashboard>

- NY Times

<https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2020/science/coronavaccine-tracker.html>

- Washington Post

<https://www.washingtonpost.com/graphics/2020/health/covid-vaccine-states-distribution-doses/>

- UW Dept of Global Health

<https://globalhealth.washington.edu/subscribe>



VACCINE RECOMMENDATION UPDATES VACCINE HESITANCY

DR. DUNN

Obtaining Continuing Education

- Continuing education is available for nurses, medical assistants, and pharmacists.
- Successful completion of this continuing education activity includes the following:
 - Attending the entire live webinar or watching the webinar recording
 - Completing the evaluation available after the webinar or webinar recording
 - **NEW: On the evaluation, please check Yes if you're interested in CEs and please specify which type of CE you wish to obtain**
 - CE certificates will be automatically sent via email within a week after evaluation completion
- Expiration date is 1/26/22
- If you have any questions about CEs, email Trang Kuss at trang.kuss@doh.wa.gov

Questions?



To request this document in another format, call 1-800-525-0127. Deaf or hard of hearing customers, please call 711 (Washington Relay) or email civil.rights@doh.wa.gov.